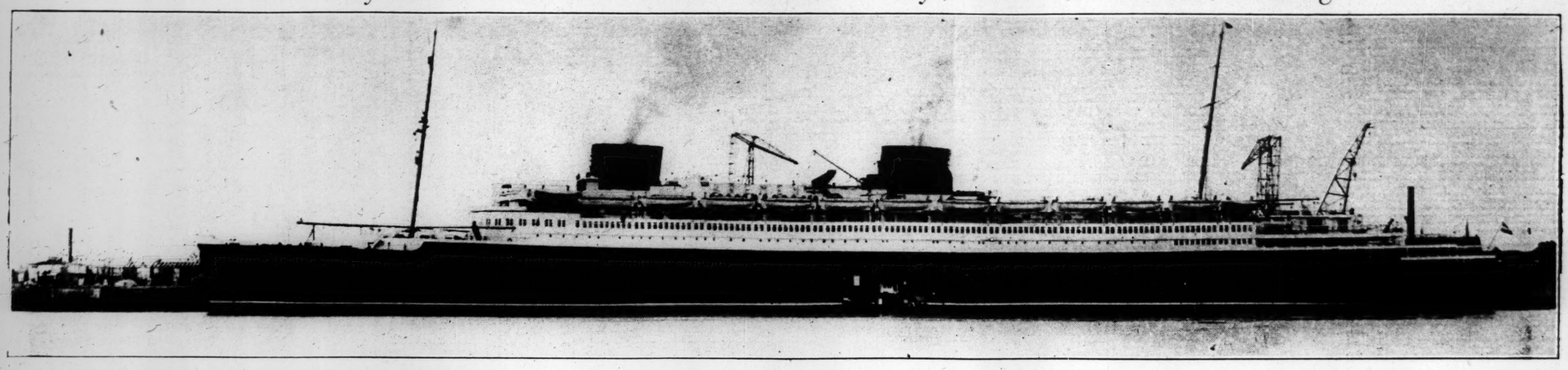
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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New North German Lloyd Liner Bremen Races Across Atlantic in 4 Days, 17 Hours, 42 Minutes, Breaking All Records



HOOVER PLANS CUT IN ARMS EXPENDITURES

Will Have General Staff Investigate Opportunities for Economies

SAYS AMERICA SPENDS MORE THAN ANY NATION

Pre-War Military Budget Has Been More Than Doubled, He Points Out

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—President Hoover, in the same dispassionate manner with which he speaks of a treasury surplus or the economic status of the country, has just taken one of the longest steps toward the limitation of armaments, so far as the United States is concerned, that has been seen since the war.

In effect, he said, this country is a time of peace and with less threat of war than has been known in half a century, is spending millions more for its navy and army than in pre-war days.

Then the President declared that the United States has the largest military program of any nation on earth at a time when there is the least danger to it.

There should be economies in military and naval expenditures without impairing adequate defenses, he insisted. Conditions have been modified by the Kellogg-Briand pact, he pointed out.

Agreements on Navies

International agreements can be reached regarding navies, he added.

As for the military establishment, the President reverted to his favorite commission method. The Secretary of War, he said, agreed with him that there should be set up within the general staff itself a body to consider the program for the next four years.

Mr. Hoover emphasized the constructive side of his plan, insisting that the necessary arrangements for defense should never be lost sight of.

His statement follows:

"Last week there was published a statement showing the estimated in-

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Rumanian Reform Measure Passes on First Reading

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST, Rumania—Parliament approved on first reading, July 22, a measure proposing a new administrative system, thus indicating a foundational reform in the national peasant government. The measure would grant much autonomy to local communities and decentralize authority, distributing it among the capitals of the seven chief provinces.

Small villages would be governed by meetings; larger towns, by councils elected by universal suffrage; thus, women would obtain communal votes. The reform, also, would make the chief district authorities and chief agencies elective. The whole system is to be supervised by the Ministry of the Interior.

Last-minute amendments made large concessions to minorities, giving them the right to use minority languages in dealing with the local authorities, and to elect local officials for minority communities.

Although the bill provoked violent opposition in conservative circles and incited apprehension among the regents, its passage caused profound satisfaction in the new provinces and among the masses in the old kingdom. It raised the prestige of the Government, which by this reform gives effect to the most fundamentally difficult plank in its platform.

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Bust of Washington Is Sold for $250,000

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

London

AN AMERICAN, understood to be John D. Rockefeller Jr., has purchased Jean Antoine Houdon's famous bust of George Washington, made in 1785 at Mount Vernon, the price being $250,000.

It is thought the bust will be presented to some American museum.

CENSORSHIP BILL IN REVISED FORM PASSED BY IRISH

Law Aims at Imported Sunday Papers—Applies to Books and Periodicals

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Irish Free State's "censorship of publications bill," passed by both houses of Oireachtas nearly a fortnight ago, after more than six months' bitter public discussions, has become a law, and William T. Cosgrave, president of the Executive Council, and the ministers are frankly glad to see the last of it.

The English press has strangely ignored final enactment as amended by the Senate, 63 to 49, the chief revision of which reduced the number of members of the censorship board from nine to five.

The main efforts of the new law, it is understood, will be directed against sensational imported Sunday newspapers. Under its provisions all literature regarding birth control is automatically forbidden.

"The measure was introduced under the pressure of ecclesiastical and lay organizations which were less concerned to deal with the problem as it really exists," says the New Statesman, "than to demonstrate the strength of their piety and the fervor of their patriotism by insisting upon restrictions and prohibitions of the most absurd kind. Fortunately, private members of the Dail and Senate for once have proved wiser than their leaders.

"As reshaped by Oireachtas, the bill is comparatively unobjectionable, and, in an administrative sense, is a much more competent piece of work than it was in its original form. . . . It is also satisfactory that both houses scorned the idea that the duty of setting censorship in motion should be restricted to 'recognized associations,' which it was known would be manned largely by fanatics, cranks and busybodies."

The bill amends the indecent advertisements act of 1889, prohibits the display or sale of improper pictures, provides a process of search for combating the latter, and strengthens custom and postal restrictions in regard to undesirable books, pictures and periodicals.

JUGOSLAVS ASK FOR ALTERATION OF YOUNG PLAN

Note to France Demands Place at Next Debt Conference

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Jugoslavia has submitted to the French foreign office a note demanding French intervention on its behalf to assure Jugoslavian representation at the forthcoming international conference to give effect to the Young plan.

A similar note has been transmitted to the British foreign office. Jugoslavia feels aggrieved that Great Britain and France did not give more consideration to its claims when the experts' report was being drafted. Insistence on having a member among the experts was waived, it is intimated, because France and Great Britain agreed that Jugoslavian interests should be watched over by them.

Others Dissatisfied

Greece and Rumania have also signified to France their intense dissatisfaction with their treatment under the Young plan of distribution of German reparations. It is significant that Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, has publicly stated his intention to press at the conference for modifications in the Young plan, "for example, in regard to the international bank, its mandate and its possibilities." As Jugoslavia asks in the note for an equitable share of annuities and also for a seat on the board of directors of the international bank, it is possible that the French Government's proposals included changes to the advantage of its allies, such as Jugoslavia.

Jugoslavia's note points out that prior to the Young plan that country was receiving 5 per cent tof the German annuities, but now is to get only 4.2 per cent.

Annuities Do Not Cover Debts

Whereas, principal creditor powers have their inter-allied debts covered from annuities, Jugoslavia is expected to find a portion from its own pockets. That country declares it was perfectly satisfied with arrangements under the Dawes plan. Since Sept. 16, 1928, when the governments decided to establish a new and final plan, Jugoslavia has emphasized to allied cabinets that whatever changes were made, its rights must be respected.

Jugoslavia approached Great Britain and France. July 1, insisting on being admitted at the international conference, in view of losses which would be suffered if the Young Plan should go into force as outlined.

The Jugoslavian Minister to France has been ordered to Belgrade, along with the Jugoslavian representative attached to the Reparations Commission here, to receive instructions from the Government as to the course to follow at the next conference. The Jugoslavian Minister to London has also been called back to Belgrade to join in the conversations.

Opis, Dreaming Among Its Ruins, Again to Reveal Story of Past

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOLEDO, O.—Opis, known in Babylonian literature for 1000 years and an important city of business and art built upon the forgotten ruins of ancient Akshak, is to be visited again this summer by Leroy Waterman, professor of Semitics at the University of Michigan, who, with his aides, will direct the third annual expedition jointly fostered by the Toledo Museum of Art and the university.

On the previous journey rich finds rewarded the explorers. The workmen dug into the home of a gentleman and among its 20 rooms found his office. There were 400 tablets there and further investigation uncovered more than 4000 documents. There was evidence that his library had been burned in a great fire, but since the writings were traced on brick, Professor Waterman explains that the flames only blackened them and in a way helped to preserve them.

Evidence that the same site was later the city of Ctesiphan of Grecian origin, and still later Seleukia, the capital of a province, given to one of his generals by Alexander the Great, has also been uncovered at this point. In fact, the leaders feel they have found indications of five Hellenistic cities above the Babylonian and Sumerian cultures.

Location of the site was the result of years of study by Professor Waterman. Through literature he had traced and retraced the ebb and flow of commerce, art, and arms, the effect of geographical and climatic changes, and when he arrived on the spot to do some digging he found conclusive proof that he had located the ancient cities he sought.

The area of exploration comprises 860 acres in the far-off valley of the Tigris and Euphrates, giving testimony of seven great cities piled one on top of another through more than 5000 years.

ZEPPELIN'S PORT CHANGED

BERLIN (AP)—The Hamburg-American Tourist Agency announces that Los Angeles instead of San Diego has been selected as the western American port for the Graf Zeppelin's round the world flight which is planned this autumn.

German Ship Outdoes Mauretania, Old Champion, by 8 Hours, 52 Min.

Fastest Day's Run Was 713 Nautical Miles, an Average of 28.3—Officers Say Vessel Not Pushed at Any Time During Crossing

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Slipping through the Narrows and up the bay in the early dusk of a gray evening, the liner Bremen, new flagship of the North German Lloyd Line, arrived in New York in the fastest time ever made by a passenger vessel in crossing the Atlantic. Between Cherbourg breakwater and Ambrose Channel Lightship her elapsed time was exactly four days, 17 hours, 42 minutes, an average speed for the entire voyage of 27.83 knots.

At her pier in another part of the harbor lay the Mauretania of the Cunard Line, dethroned world champion, her laurels stripped from her after a reign of more than a score of years. A congratulatory telegram was immediately sent by the Mauretania's crew to the Bremen's.

Not only did the Bremen make the fastest crossing, but she made the fastest day's run ever recorded by a passenger vessel when she traversed 713 nautical miles in 25 hours, an average speed of 28.3 knots an hour, as compared with the Mauretania's record of 676 miles, at an average of 27 knots, made in 1911.

Plane Heralds the Arrival

The Bremen's arrival was heralded a few hours in advance by the arrival of her seaplane, which, with Baron Joachim Von Studnitz at the controls, had been catapulted from the vessel's deck 40 minutes earlier. Carrying a load of mail, the plane came to rest in front of the Bremen's pier at the army base, at South Brooklyn.

It had been planned to dispatch the plane some 600 miles at sea, and, while this plan was abandoned, officials of the line indicate that event-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

UNITED STATES STANDS TO GET $22,163,869,993.10

14 Nations Have Agreed to Pay This Sum in Next 62 Years

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—With ratification of the French debt settlement by Congress expected shortly, the United States Treasury has been casting up accounts on all its war debt settlements. If France is included, the figures show that 14 nations have formally entered agreements to pay the United States $22,163,869,993.10, in writing off advances made during and after the war, including interest.

With this immense sum total, the balance sheet will be cleaned up except in the case of Russia, with which the United States is not on diplomatic terms. Until recognition is accorded, there is apparently no way of liquidating the Russian debts which aggregate $187,729,750.

The following table shows what the 14 nations will pay America in funded principal, interest and totals, in the course of the next 62 years, provided there is no new scaling down of totals.

Country	Funded Principal	Interest to be Received	Total
Belgium ..	$417,780,000	$310,050,500.00	$727,830,500.00
Czechoslokia	115,000,000	197,811,433.88	312,811,433.88
Estonia	13,830,000	19,501,140.00	33,331,140.00
Finland ..	9,000,000	12,695,955.00	21,695,955.00
France	4,025,000,000	2,822,674,104.17	6,847,674,104.17
Great Brit	4,600,000,000	6,505,965,000.00	11,105,965,000.00
Hungary .	1,939,000	2,754,240.00	4,693,240.00
Italy	2,042,000,000	365,677,500.00	2,407,677,500.00
Latvia	5,775,000	8,183,635.00	13,958,635.00
Lithuania.	6,030,000	8,501,940.00	14,531,940.00
Poland ...	178,500,000	257,127,550.00	435,687,550.00
Rumania .	44,590,000	77,916,260.00	122,506,260.00
Jugo'via ..	62,850,000	32,327,635.00	95,177,635.00
Greece	20,330,000		20,330,000.00
Totals ..	$11,542,684,000	$10,621,185,993.10	$22,163,869,993.10

Law Lapses Barring Kaiser From Reich

BERLIN (AP)—Germany's law for the defense of the Republic, the measure which has excluded the former Kaiser Wilhelm from returning to Germany has now expired, but so far nobody seems to be worrying about it.

The greater part of Berlin's press even failed to call attention to the lapse of the pact. The Reichstag recently failed to pass the government measure embodying the act and continuing it. The position generally taken here was that the law was passed for foreign political reasons to assuage public feeling in former enemy countries.

BRITISH PARTIES UNITE AGAINST NEW FOOD TAX

Conservatives Dash Hopes of Tariff Reformers' Commonwealth Plan

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Stanley Baldwin, in a message to a Conservative candidate in a by-election at Preston, has dashed the hopes of the British Commonwealth of Nations' tariff reformers by declaring his party will continue, despite its recent defeat at the polls, to stand by its pre-election pledges that there shall be "no new taxes on food and that 'safeguarding' shall not be used as a cloak for any general system of protection."

This means that the only political party in Great Britain favorably disposed toward protection has definitely decided not to associate itself with proposals widely circulated for British tariff on foreign meat and wheat to help Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Irish Free State farmers.

Mr. Baldwin's sincerity in this declaration is confirmed by an incident reported in the Twickenham by-election. Notice has been given there that Conservative headquarters will send no speakers to support its official candidate, Sir John Ferguson, unless he withdraws from the position he has taken favoring the food taxes in question.

The candidate recently expressed concurrence with the scheme put forward by Lord Beaverbrook, a newspaper magnate, for binding the British Commonwealth of Nations closer together by means of tariff. Sir John explains now that there is no question of his diverging seriously from the general position taken by his party.

"If it were found that my proposal meant an increase in the price of food to this country," he declared, "I should drop it at once."

Whatever may be the lines along which the British Commonwealth's relations may develop, there seems to be no break in the unanimity of political parties in Great Britain against any proposal to tax food in this country as a means of making those relations closer.

CANADA SEEKS TO AID TOURISTS, PREMIER SAYS

TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—Recent complaints by United States tourists alleging unfair treatment by Ontario highway traffic police were answered in a statement by G. Howard Ferguson, Premier, who said every effort has been made to avoid dissatisfaction.

The Premier expressed regret over incidents that led to complaints. He pointed out, however, that many letters had been received from tourists expressing appreciation for courtesy of officials with whom they came in contact.

MEXICO FOUND LEARNING A B C OF DEMOCRACY

Government Striving to Insure Free Election, but Nation Is Not Ready

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY — A presidential election in Mexico, even with the best intentions, is a very different process than in the United States.

There has never been in Mexico what is known in the United States and other democratic countries as a free presidential election. The present national campaign is no exception.

The system—political, social and economic—does not work that way in Mexico. In a decade or more, when a national consciousness has been inculcated and there is developed such a thing as public opinion in Mexico, perhaps the Republic will have true elections, but under present conditions the process is impossible.

Government Seeks Free Vote

Impartial observers, both Mexican and foreign, declare that President Portes Gil is sincerely anxious to have a fair election this November and that the Federal Government is honestly doing what it can to that end.

General Calles' departure from the country is attributed to this desire, but the political and social system, including the election process itself, operates against a veritable "election" in the sense it is known in democratic countries.

Despite this, it must be recognized that the very fact that Mexico will have an election is a tremendous gain. Should the present presidential campaign culminate without a resort to arms, as is confidently expected, it will represent a tremendous step forward.

When it is recalled that in Mexico it has been almost a custom for military rebellions to develop out of presidential campaigns, it can be fully realized what it means to have an election come off peacefully.

4,000,000 Indians

It must be remembered that of Mexico's 14,000,000 people 4,000,000 neither speak nor understand Spanish, and that it is only since 1921 that the Government has undertaken a rural education program.

Great and dramatic and encouraging as have been the results of this work, it has only begun the formation of a real political and national consciousness in Mexico. At best it will require the labor of a generation before men and women will react in political terms.

Certainly this is true today, although a great many more people in Mexico know more of "what it is all about" than ever before. The great mass of Indians and peons are still politically inarticulate and illiterate

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Poles Test Waterproof Suits for Ocean Flight

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Stresa, Italy

EXPERIMENTS with waterproof clothes which the Polish aviators, Klisz and Kowalczyk, will wear on the transatlantic flight they hope to make from Milan to Chicago by way of Dublin, have been concluded here satisfactorily, and the airmen believe they could remain afloat for a fortnight in them if they were forced down at sea.

Each suit is made of double waterproof material, weighing nearly 10 pounds. It can be blown up, making the airmen unsinkable in any sea and always in an upright position.

TARIFF MAKERS OF SENATE BEGIN REWRITING BILL

General Upward Revision Is Predicted—Public Being Lulled, Says La Follette

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Valuations plans, submitted by specialists of the Tariff Commission and Treasury Department and the first schedule of the tariff bill, relating to chemicals, oils and paints, were discussed by the majority of the Senate Finance Committee at their first executive sitting.

Referring to reports that the Senate Finance Committee will lower rates in the bill passed by the House, Reed Smoot, (R.), Senator from Utah and chairman of the committee, said that in the aggregate rates will be raised.

In a statement Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, declared that "selfish, grasping interests back of the House bill are in a more favorable strategic position today than they occupied when Congress recessed on June 19.

"Public Had Been Aroused"

"At that time the general public had been aroused to the vicious character of the House bill. No one will contend that the American people, or even a majority of the representatives who voted for the bill, thoroughly understood its provisions. But the public did clearly understand that the duties on sugar, shoes, shingles and hundreds of other common necessities placed a direct tax upon every household

"By the time the Senate reconvenes on Aug. 19 we may expect to see the House bill, in a new dress, presented to the Senate with much talk of 'improvements' made over the original draft and with great emphasis placed upon the 'limited' character of the Senate's revision of existing rates.

"An effort will undoubtedly be

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Russian Rights on Chinese Railway Held Contrary to Bolshevist Ideals

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Confirmation of reports from China that the Nanking Government is willing to apply the terms of the Kellogg peace pact to her dispute with Russia over the Chinese Eastern Railway have been received in high quarters here.

A dispatch received by an official of a large Manchurian company intimates that the move to bring the Sino-Russian dispute within the province of the Kellogg treaty originated in China and that Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, launched the movement in a dispatch to Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister to Washington.

Other dispatches received by this official indicate surprise in China over the stiff attitude taken by Russia. They did not expect that the Soviet Government would press for redress so strongly, and as a result of the Soviet attitude China is now anxious to avoid hostilities. Meanwhile, however, it is preparing to defend itself should the need for defense arise. The official said:

"But it is the desire of the Nationalist Government to avoid war. Internal conditions in China are responsible for this. Meanwhile, the Chinese are doing all they can to win foreign sentiment and support, especially from the United States. Unless the Soviet Government is 'jockeyed' against its better judgment into a war, there are not likely to be hostilities."

"Russia has nothing to gain from a war with China over the Chinese Eastern Railway," a student of Far Eastern affairs told a Monitor correspondent. "The antecedents of Russian control on the Chinese Eastern are such that Soviet Russia could not afford to fight to perpetuate them, and if she went to war to do so, it would be a war to defend something that was acquired by Russia through aggression such as the high Soviet officials have been strong in condemning since the very inception of Bolshevism.

"But, should she disregard all this and send her armies into Manchuria, a victory over the Chinese would mean that she must immediately prepare to defend her position in China against Japan, who would see in the Soviets in Manchuria a menace to her whole position, both at home and in China. Should Russia lose in a war with the Chinese, it might well be the beginning of the end of Bolshevism."

CHINA CORDIAL TO STIMSON'S MOVE FOR PEACE

Nanking Disclaims Seizure of Railway—Only Dismissed Russian Employees

MOSCOW TURNS DOWN MEDIATION PROPOSAL

Russia Asks Restoration of Previous Status on Line as First Essential

While the Moscow Government has refused an offer made by France to mediate in the dispute with China, the general impression in Washington and other capitals is that the affair will still be settled amicably.

Dr. C. C. Wu has informed Colonel Stimson of the Nanking Government's favorable reply to the American peace note, claiming that China has not seized the Chinese Eastern Railway, but has merely dismissed Russian employees as a measure of self-defense.

The Manchurian border has so far remained free from actual clashes.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Assurances that they would abide by the Kellogg anti-war treaty and would countenance war only as an act of self-defense have reached the State Department from the Chinese and Russian governments.

Simultaneously, the Japanese Government advised that it was cooperating fully with Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, in his efforts to avoid war over the Chinese Eastern Railway.

The Chinese Minister here, Dr. C. C. Wu, received a long telegram from his Government and immediately left the legation for the State Department to tell Colonel Stimson of the favorable trend of the reply before waiting for the entire message to be decoded.

Colonel Stimson said the Chinese Government disclaimed any intention of seizing the Chinese Eastern Railway or any desire for war except as a defense measure. After his conference with the Secretary, Dr. Wu explained that the attitude of his Government was that the railway had not been seized, but that the Russian employees had merely been dismissed.

The Japanese Ambassador Mr. Debuchi, Colonel Stimson said, informed him he had received a communication from his Government that Baron Shidehara, the Foreign Minister, on July 19 called in the Russian Ambassador and Chinese Minister in Tokyo and informed them of his desire that hostilities be avoided.

The Secretary added that Mr. Debuchi had advised him to the effect that there has been no occupation of any territory of one country by the other and no clash or hostilities has occurred so far as the Japanese Government knows. There has not even been a skirmish on the border, Colonel Stimson said the Ambassador told him, but the railroad has been interrupted, causing great inconvenience, and there has apparently been some movement of troops on the Russian side, apparently merely precautionary.

Colonel Stimson said international law and custom leaves open a large field from which machinery to settle the dispute amicably may be chosen.

Frank B. Kellogg, who as the last Secretary of State followed the occurrences in China closely, called on Colonel Stimson and discussed at length the Sino-Russian situation. Mr. Kellogg assured the Secretary that he was convinced the two nations will not resort to war.

A statement from the Chinese Legation characterized as "an act of self-defense" the arrest of Soviet officials and employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway and of Soviet trading associations. It reiterated that the action should not be regarded as a seizure.

Chinese authorities, it said, will soon publish evidence to show a Soviet conspiracy "to endanger the safety of the Chinese Government;

to organize a corps of assassins who were to be active in Nanking, Mukden, and other Chinese cities and to injure the Chinese Eastern Railway."

Soviets Refuse Briand Offer of Mediation

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — The Soviet Government rejected the offer of the French Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, to mediate in the Soviet-Chinese conflict, affirming the Soviet devotion to peace, but declaring that discussion is fruitless until Chinese authorities have agreed to re-establish the legal basis which they destroyed through their arbitrary seizure of the railroad.

Izvestia offers the following comment: "The Soviet Government could not give any other reply. From the standpoint of international law the position is too clear. The actual seizure of the railroad by the Chinese official authorities is not the first violent act by the Nanking and Mukden militarists. On the contrary, it only crowns a long series of arbitrary activities.

"In view of this, in view also of the clearly expressed intentions of the Nanking and Mukden militarists, all conversations must remain fruitless until the violated juridical position has been restored."

Izvestia points out that the French press, including the Temps, which is close to the Foreign Ministry, has adopted a very hostile position toward the Soviet Government throughout the Soviet-Chinese conflict, and observes that this harmonizes badly with the effort of the French Foreign Minister to assume the rôle of mediator.

French intervention was probably unwelcome also because there are large French holdings of stock in the Russo-Asiatic Bank, which was nominally owned by the Chinese Eastern Railroad in prewar times, and it has been occasionally rumored that France might endeavor to establish a claim to the railroad on this basis.

There is considerable mystification here over a communication which Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of State, is supposed to have sent to China, the Soviet Union, Britain, Japan and France, suggesting arbitration of Sino-Russian differences. No such communication has been received here, although it is supposed to have been communicated to the French Ambassador at Washington, Paul Claudel, for transmission to the Soviet Government. There is little doubt that a proposal for peaceful settlement of the controversy emanating from America, based on the Kellogg pact, would stand a better chance of acceptance here than M. Briand's rejected proposal.

China Reported Favorable to Japan as Mediator

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The Government continues to maintain silence on the Sino-Russian affair, the Foreign Office insisting it is not yet in possession of sufficient facts to determine its policy.

General impression in diplomatic circles is that Tokyo feels somewhat hurt because America did not consult Japan prior to giving advice to China and Russia, even though the action may have been taken in order to avoid putting Japan in an embarrassing position.

The Chinese Minister, Wang Yung-pao, conferred with Baron Shidehara, the Foreign Minister, afterward informing the Monitor representative that China was anxious to start direct negotiations with Russia, but might want a mediator, and was confident that Japan would be willing to act as such.

Railway Control Problem Complicates Peace Issue

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Verbal assurances were received by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, that China and Russia would not resort to arms in the Manchurian crisis, except in self-defense.

The State Department considers that the immediate question is that of bringing conciliatory measures to bear upon China and Russia. This in turn raises the vital question of whether China shall be left in control of the Chinese Eastern Railway. China is bound by international agreement to a joint control of the railway with Russia, and Moscow is reported to have refused to permit France to mediate the dispute in Manchuria until Russia's share of the control of the railway has been restored.

At the State Department it was said that the United States has made no move to bring about arbitration between the two countries. Mr. Stimson feels that some other method of conciliation or mediation may be better than judicial arbitration at present. It is for the two countries to decide what method is best, he feels, and this may be through negotiations carried on by direct representations.

Mr. Stimson warned against placing too much credence upon reports of warlike actions in the zone of dispute, owing to the difficulty of getting accurate news. It is recalled, however, by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, that there are several thousand "White Russians" in the Manchurian area who are prepared to attack the Soviet. These former Tsarist soldiers are always a threat of trouble in a time of tension.

Stimson's Peace Action Wins Fellowship's Praise

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Praise of the prompt action by the Administration in Washington in moving to apply the Kellogg peace pact to the Sino-Russian crisis was voiced in a telegram from the Fellowship of Reconciliation to Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, saying:

"For the prompt and energetic way in which you moved to secure the observance of the General Pact for the Renunciation of War, as between China and the Soviet Union, you are entitled to the thanks of the world.

"We are not the ones to offer you those thanks, but we can at least speak for a section of the American public thoroughly committed to the principles of peace. We are glad to take the opportunity of thanking you and the Administration for action of this temper. The sinister possibilities of a war between China and the Soviet Union are too great to let any effort that might prevent it be neglected."

War Menace Diminishing

LONDON (AP) — Leading London newspapers clearly indicate that the menace of war in Manchuria is diminishing.

Although suggestions have been made that Great Britain take steps to summon a meeting of the League Council to deal with the Sino-Russian crisis, the Foreign Secretary, Arthur Henderson, has taken the ground that it is not an easy matter to put the machinery of the League into action when only one party to a dispute is a member of the League.

Great Britain, with France and the United States, is therefore working to avert war by invoking the Kellogg antiwar pact, to which both the disputants are signatories.

Arms Transport Forbidden

LONDON (AP)—A Reuter's dispatch from Tokyo said it had been learned authoritatively that the commander of the Japanese garrison in Manchuria had instructed the South Manchurian Railway to refuse to transport Chinese troops and munitions through southern Manchuria to Changchun, where the line joins with the Chinese Eastern.

The railroad was told also to refuse to permit Chinese troops carrying arms to pass through the railway zone except at the discretion of the local Japanese commanders.

Cables Restored

NEW YORK (AP)—The Commercial Cable Company states that it had been advised by the Great Northern Telegraph Company that normal telegraphic communication with Hankow, China, had been restored. Communication on this line was greatly delayed recently by events growing out of the Manchurian crisis.

HONDURAN PRESIDENT CONVOKES CONGRESS

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (By U. P.)—An extraordinary session of Congress has been convoked by President Mejia Colindres to discuss a recent presidential decree establishing martial law along the Nicaraguan boundary because of depredations by Nicaraguan revolutionists.

Political observers declare the extraordinary session was called more to facilitate discussion of budget reforms than for consideration of martial law. It is pointed out that fiscal reforms are indispensable to the welfare of the country and it is generally believed that they will be approved by Congress.

CHINESE RESENT WAX WORKS

NEW YORK (AP)—Charging that exhibitions in a Coney Island wax works museum of Chinese opium dens and public executions misrepresent life in China, Dr. S. S. Young, Chinese Consul-General, has registered an official complaint with Mayor Walker.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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GENEVA REPORTS MOVE FOR PEACE BY BIG BANKERS

Geneva Learns Financial Pressure Is Being Put on China and Russia

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA — The Secretary-General of the League is prepared at any moment to summon a meeting of the Council of the League if any member of the League were to use its power under Article 11 to call his attention to the dangerous situation in northern Manchuria. But it is held by high officials of the League that since Russia is not a member and there would appear to be no immediate danger of a war, the United States, France and other powers who are primarily interested in the Sino-Russian crisis, should continue to bring pressure on both parties to settle their differences by arbitration.

It is interesting to learn that Aristide Briand, while appealing to China to remember its obligations, under the Covenant and its duty to observe the Kellogg pact, has now appealed to Russia through her Ambassador at Paris, to exercise moderation as a signatory of the pact, no appeal to Russia to observe the Covenant of the League being possible.

It is hoped that the démarche made by the United States to Nanking and Moscow will lead to direct negotiations between the two countries. If this is impossible, then it is considered probable that a further démarche will be made for appointment of a board of conciliation.

It is pointed out here that, despite the intransigent tone of the Chinese Government and the inflammatory speeches of Moscow, both China and Russia have very good reasons for desiring a reopening of the Chinese Eastern Railway, for they are both suffering from the present stoppage of trade, owing to suspension of communications. Japan also is feeling the pinch owing to the longer route her goods must take, and, although little is known concerning her action, one gathers from authentic Japanese sources that Tokyo would like to be more actively associated in the conversations which are going on for settlement of Sino-Russian differences.

Apparently all the treaty powers feel that matters cannot be allowed to drift, for the seizure of the railway creates a dangerous precedent for their interests in China. There would in fact appear to be more annoyance with China than with Russia, and no doubt this is being brought home to the Nanking Government, which cannot afford to offend the powerful financial interests.

Once more the bankers of the world, and especially of the United States, are said to be using their influence for peace.

Egyptians Crowd London Streets

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Thirty-two taxicabs bearing placards demanding the reform of the Egyptian Constitution took 87 Egyptian students to their national Legation with a petition for King Fuad, who recently arrived in London on a private visit.

The petitioners urged the King "to relieve the suffering people from the iniquities of the present unconstitutional ministry, which has crushed their liberties under a relentless dictatorship and perpetrated among them a reign of terror for a whole year."

"The presentation coincided with a meeting of thhe Egyptian Nationalist Congress held here, at which the chief speaker, Makram Bey Ebeid, Secretary-General of the Wafd Party, and former Minister, alleged various excesses against the Government of Mohammed Hahmamud Pasha, including the suppression of newspapers and the right to hold public meetings as well as arrests for trivial offenses. Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy was present and declared he was "not misrepresenting the views of 380 Labor members of Parliament" when he said a lasting and just settlement between Britain and Egypt "can only be made with a government answering and selected by the democracy of Egypt."

The Christian Science Monitor's own inquiries, however, indicate that the present Labor Government is prepared to negotiate with the existing Government of Egypt for a settlement of the questions outstanding between the two countries. Democracy as understood in Anglo-Saxon countries was unknown in Egypt, where fully 80 per cent of the indigenous population is still unable to read or write.

Experts Seek Fog Safety Devices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Plans of the Bureau of Standards for its aeronautic research work during 1930 have been announced by the Department of Commerce, which at the same time reviewed the progress made by the bureau in this field during the last fiscal year.

The bureau's announcement revealed that it proposes to develop a successful method for guiding airplanes to safe landings at airports through thick fog blankets, in addition to perfecting new instruments for directing aircraft through the use of the radio beacon. The development of the fog-landing instruments will be made in co-operation with the Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics and the Sperry Development Company.

"No system of radio aids for aircraft can be considered complete without a successful method for bringing the airplane to a safe landing during dense fog," the bureau's announcement said. It was revealed that experimental work toward solving this problem is now under way.

Other research work planned by bureau scientists will include the further development of the radio beacon system, the major problem being the development of a multi-course beacon, in co-operation with the airways division of the department.

Among the accomplishments of the bureau in aeronautic research during the last year was listed the development of the radio beacon transmitting apparatus, permitting the elimination of 50 per cent of the apparatus formerly employed and the perfection of instruments detecting shifts in the course of the beacons.

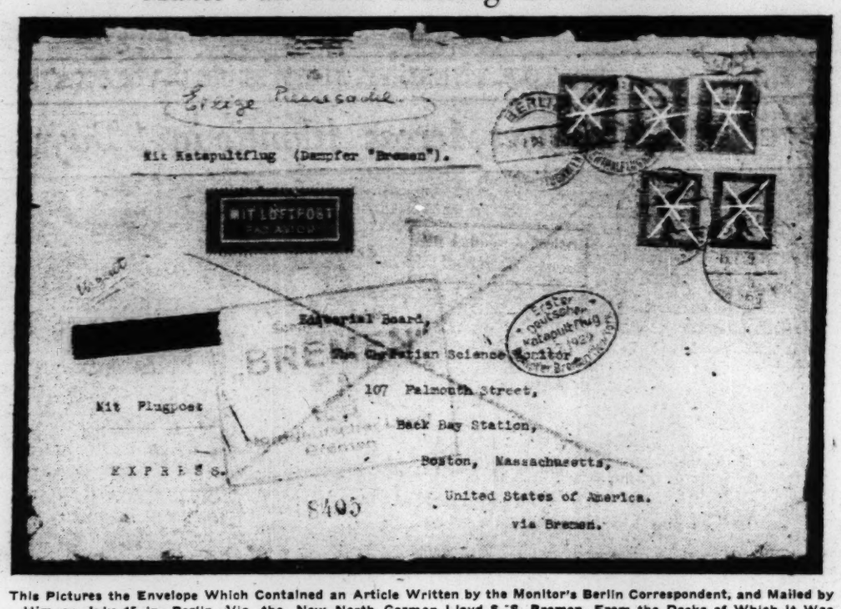
The bureau now possesses a cabin monoplane equipped as a flying laboratory for testing devices under development.

PUBLISHER SUES PAPER FIRM FOR $2,500,000

COLUMBIA, S. C. (AP)—Suit for $2,500,000, said to be the largest damage suit ever filed in Richland County, has been brought by William Lavarre, publisher of the Columbia Record, the Augusta (Ga.), Chronicle and the Spartansburg, S. C., Herald and Journal, against the International Paper Company and the International Paper & Power Company.

The suit alleges that the companies agreed to lend Mr. Lavarre $2,500,000, for the purchase and development of newspapers in the southeast, but that they had conspired to violate their agreement and to get control of the four papers already purchased by Mr. Lavarre for their own use.

Makes Fast Time Crossing Atlantic Ocean



This Pictures the Envelope Which Contained an Article Written by the Monitor's Berlin Correspondent, and Mailed by Him on July 15 in Berlin Via the New North German Lloyd S. S. Bremen, From the Decks of Which It Was Catapulted, in a Plane, in Time to Be Received in the Editorial Offices on July 22, but Just Too Late to Reach the Final Editions of the Monitor of That Date.

Winesap Is Favorite of 800 Apples, Survey of Growing Regions Reveals

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Winesaps are the favorites of apple growers among 800 standard varieties of the fruit produced in the United States, the Department of Agriculture learned from a survey of six regions.

Ten per cent of the commercial trees in the regions covered are Winesaps and three-fourths of them have been planted in the last 18 years. Newer varieties, such as the Delicious and McIntosh, have also bulked large in recent planting, the Delicious constituting about 8 per cent of all varieties.

About 7 per cent of the trees are Jonathan. The Stayman Winesap is important in the Cumberland-Shenandoah Valley, central states, and in Delaware and New Jersey; the Yellow Transparent in the central states, and the Gravenstein in California and to some extent in New England.

Fall and winter apples are becoming less popular. The Ben Davis is declining and plantings of York Imperial, Baldwin, Northern Spy and R. I. Greenings have been only moderate in the last 10 years.

The department notes a marked tendency toward concentration of commercial orchards in the more favorable sections and a gradual elimination of unprofitable orchards. While millions of apple trees have been removed and others neglected because of the low price of apples, production per tree has largely offset the decline, the department finds. The future, it believes, appears bright for the real commercial grower who is favorably located and produces apples of high quality at low cost.

New York State usually leads in apple production, although in the Pacific coast and mountain states the annual production trebled between 1913 and 1928.

Adults' Schools Prove Beneficial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEMSON COLLEGE, S. C.—The eighth annual session of South Carolina's "Opportunity Schools," for adult workers who have not gone beyond the seventh grade in school, opened at Due West, with around 200 in attendance.

Miss Wil Lou Gray, supervisor of adult education for South Carolina, is director of the schools, and the plant of Erskine College is being used again.

These "Opportunity Schools," supported by the state, patriotic societies, churches, civic clubs, and individuals, run for a month each summer and furnish several hundred of the commonwealth's less fortunate citizens four weeks of educational opportunity and genuine happiness amid cultural surroundings, at a cost of only $20 to include all expense except transportation.

Miss Gray reports that requests for scholarships have this year been more numerous and more appealing than ever, and that donations for the scholarships have been generous. Charleston's post of the American Legion is giving 10 scholarships, the Baptist churches of Columbia are supporting eight from Glencoe Mill community, and many manufacturers have been most ready to send operatives from their cotton mills.

Historic Papers Given to Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—One of the most notable additions to the manuscript collection of the library of the College of William and Mary in recent years is the gift of Francis Jerdone and Miss Imogene Jerdone of Providence Forge, Va.

It includes a set of the ledgers of Francis Jerdone, a Virginia merchant, dating from 1736. Francis Jerdone conducted one of the most extensive merchandising establishments in colonial Virginia. The ledgers, which have been well cared for, were written in the well-known handwriting of colonial days, with small and beautifully formed letters.

In addition to the accounts of customers, one volume contains the business letters written by Mr. Jerdone to his agents and partners in England and Scotland. All of this material is invaluable for the study of business conditions and social life of the Virginian of 200 years ago.

In the new library building of the College of William and Mary, will be a room built of concrete and steel and designated "the treasure room." In this will be placed the large collection of Virginian manuscripts and rare books. The treasure room is reserved also for the use of families of Virginia who wish to deposit collections of old letters and other manuscripts.

Drink MOXIE Distinctively Different

BREMEN BRINGS MONITOR STORY IN RECORD TIME

Berlin Correspondent Puts Article in Mail July 15 —Received July 22

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—This article has been sent by airplane from aboard the Bremen, and has thus crossed the Atlantic Ocean in five days from Germany, a speed which has only been surpassed by the Zeppelin airship last year. If this article had left from Southampton it would have crossed the ocean in only four days.

Thus this new joint service of what is expected to be the fastest transatlantic steamship and of the fast airplane it carries on board as a regular feature has inaugurated a new era of speedier communication between the Old and the New World.

The Bremen, the latest ship of the North German Lloyd which is about to make her maiden trip, is said to develop a speed of 28 knots and thus is to be in a position to cross the Atlantic from Bremen in six days and from Southampton in five days.

It carries on its uppermost deck an airplane which is discharged while the ship is yet 400 sea miles off the American coast. This plane will carry urgent mail, cutting its passage down one day to five days from Bremen and four days from England.

The airplane is a Heinkel seaplane —one of the best of its kind in Germany—and bears the sign "Heinkel HE 12." It is equipped with floats and has an American Hornet engine of 500 horsepower. The speed averages 190 kilometers an hour. It can carry 200 kilograms of mail and two men.

In this manner it is possible that an article written in Berlin on Monday, July 15, can be published in The Christian Science Monitor on Monday, July 22. In fact, while the Bremen is yet making fast to the North German Lloyd pier, the rotary printing presses of the Monitor can be busy printing the article the ship carried across the ocean.

Industry Willing to Unite Forces

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Never in the history of commerce has there been such willingness as at present for individuals and private organizations to unite in working for the constructive upbuilding of our commerce and industry through the greater efficiency of each group of related interests, says a statement issued by the Department of Commerce, showing that practically every trade, industry and profession now has one or more associations or co-operative organizations.

For the first time the secretaries of all national, international and interstate organizations are listed, the organizations representing an increase of nearly 45 per cent over 1926.

Production, manufacturing, banking, credit, retail and wholesale distribution—in fact, practically every branch of economic activity—is represented by one or more co-operative associations. The organizations listed range from the American Bankers' Association with a membership of 21,000 to the American Bicycle Manufacturers' Association, with a membership of 6.

Depositors to Get $6,800,000 by Merger

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Stockholders of the International Germanic Trust Company have just voted approval of the merger with the Mutual Trust Company by vote of 29,311 shares out of a total of 40,000.

Formal ratification of the consolidation made it definitely certain that more than 20,000 persons whose deposits, aggregating $6,800,000, were wiped out in the collapse of the City Trust Company would be reimbursed.

The main office of the City Trust Company and its branches in Manhattan and Brooklyn will be opened about Labor Day, when payments in full will be made to the depositors, it was said.

NEW YORK (AP) — Assuming full responsibility for the $5,000,000 failure of Clarke Brothers, the private bank of which he was senior partner, James Rae Clarke pleaded guilty in both Federal and County Courts. The crimes carry possible maximum penalties of 127 years in prison.

Sentence was indefinitely postponed in Federal Court on his promise to make all possible restitution, and was set for Sept. 10 in County Court. The other three partners in the firm, Philip and Hudson Clarke and John Bouker, did not plead in Federal Court, but pleaded not guilty in County Court.

MEXICAN COURT PUTS CURB ON LAND SEIZURE

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The Mexican Supreme Court has upheld the ruling of the Tuxpam District Court, Vera Cruz, expelling a group of Agrarians to whom the Tuxpam Municipal Government had given land belonging to the British-owned El Aguila Oil Company.

The municipality contended El Aguila was not using the land. The court's ruling did not deny that the law permitting municipalities to provide for cultivation of unused land was constitutional but found merely that the Vera Cruz Legislature had not passed legislation limiting the time and manner of cultivation.

GREECE PREPARED TO CURB COMMUNISTS

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—Vigorous measures are being taken to meet expected Communist demonstrations next month when a public meeting is to be prohibited and the Communist leaders arrested under a law recently voted in defense of social order.

Eleutherios Venizelos's visit to the Balkan states meanwhile has been postponed owing to the rupture of Greco-Turk negotiations. While accepting, therefore, an invitation from the Czechoslovak Government, Mr. Venizelos has been unable to fix on an exact date for reaching Prague.

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BRITISH MINERS MEET OWNERS IN BLACKPOOL

Federation Seeks Repeal of 8-Hour Day With Return to Pre-Stoppage

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BLACKPOOL, Lancs.—The annual conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain here this week is likely to have results of vital importance to both the mining community and the Labor Government.

Shortly before the election the Labor Party gave a pledge to the miners that the Eight-Hour Act passed after the 1926 stoppage should be repealed by the first Labor Parliament. The general assumption was that this implied a reduction of the working day by one hour, thus in effect restoring the pre-stoppage conditions of a seven-hour day plus one winding time, which gives in practice an average time in the mine of 7½ hours.

Bank-to-Bank Method

The only question left open in the pledge was whether the old method of calculation should be restored or whether the Continental method of fixing a definite time for "bank to bank" should be adopted. Shortly after the election, the miners' executive decided to ask the Government to redeem the pledge, and in subsequent consultation with the Prime Minister and other members of the Government the miners' leaders announced a desire for a 7½-hour day from bank-to-bank. In consultation between the Government and the colliery owners, the latter not only stated their objection to the bank-to-bank idea, but contended the reduction of the working day by one hour would so increase production costs that another crisis in the industry would be inevitable.

The Government then sounded the possibilities of a compromise on the basis of a reduction of half an hour with the co-operation of all parties to speed up reorganization measures and particularly to perfect and co-ordinate district marketing schemes, so that negotiations for an international agreement to end excessive competition in the export market might be initiated. The immediate issue for the miners' conference, therefore, is whether the federation will accept a policy on these lines or whether it will insist on the full and absolute fulfillment of the Government's pledge.

Co-operation Sought

Opinion is divided, but the conference delegates will be made aware that if reduction by one hour is insisted on, not only will the hope of co-operative effort to improve the position of the coal industry recede, but the gravest difficulties will be created for the federation itself. Later in the year new wages agreements must be negotiated in several of the most important coal fields, and demands for wage reductions would certainly be made by the owners. Effective resistance by the federation would be impossible, owing partly to the impoverished condition of the mining population and partly to the weakened state of the federation through the loss of membership.

In this connection, Herbert Smith, the veteran president of the federation, has made it known that membership has fallen to 543,000, or more than 300,000 less than the total number of mine workers. Subsequently the conference has to consider hours, wages and reorganization of the industry as parts of an interrelated problem. The decision is to be taken in private session after the executive committee has discussed the latest intimation of the Government views following further consultation between the ministers and the owners.

Reduction in Hours Anticipated

There is reason to believe that if the Federation insists on full fulfillment of the pledge, the Government will act accordingly, while insisting that responsibility for the consequences will belong to the Federation. If, however, the consequences proved to be disastrous, as might well be the case, it would be difficult for the Government to disclaim all responsibility to the Nation as a whole. The effort, therefore, will be made by those who see this danger to postpone any decision that would rigidly bind the Federation executive in subsequent discussions or negotiations.

In his presidential address Mr. Smith carefully avoided giving any lead to delegates, except to say that a reduction in hours this year is anticipated with confidence that owners should be asked to restore the national wages agreement, and that the Government should be asked to pass legislation to fix a national minimum wage for all mine workers. He declared that the miners demanded justice and opportunity for work, rather than charity, and he contended that the co-ordination of coal marketing schemes as a preliminary to negotiations for the international regulation of export markets was essential to the restoration of industrial prosperity. The conference passed a resolution asking the Government to provide adequate pensions at an earlier age than 65, as at present, as one means of reducing unemployment.

U. S. TRAFFIC TO B. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—An increase of 57 per cent in automobile traffic and 87 per cent in passenger traffic to Vancouver Island, nearly all of it from the United States, is shown in figures for the first six months of this year, compiled by the Canadian Customs Department. During the six-month period of this year 5097 cars arrived here, as compared with 3214 in 1928. These cars carried 13,042 passengers, as again 6965.

Savants of World Meet in Cape Town

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, S. Africa—One thousand savants, incuding some of the world's most famous men, attended the ninety-seventh annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science which opened here. Delegates were welcomed by the Mayor of Cape Town, by A. P. J. Fourie, Administrator of Cape Province, and by Jan Hofmeyr, president of the South African Science Association.

Sir Thomas Holland, this year's President-elect, said that the keynote of the meeting was the application of natural science to industry. He sprang a surprise in the course of his speech by quoting fluently in African from Dr. Viljoen's translation of Fitzpatrick's "Jock of the Bushveld," which he described as a language for virile men.

Other speakers were Earl Athlone, Governor-General, and Sir Ernest Rutherford. S. S. Windsor Castle, which brought the final contingent of delegates, had the Sultan of Zanzibar and his retinue aboard, and crowds of gayly attired Malays with oriental musicians welcomed the Sultan at the docks. In his address Mr. Hofmeyr said that Africa had "a vast magnitude of rewards in store for the natural scientist who had the enterprise to venture and the vision to see."

The honorary degree of doctor of science will be conferred on the following members of the British association by the University of South Africa: Major Walter Elliott, Sir John Smith Flett, Sir Robert Creig, Dr. George H. F. Nuttall, Sir John Russell. The meeting will continue in Cape Town until the end of the week, then resume in Johannesburg.

Teachers Denounce War Glorification

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—The Eleventh International Congress on Secondary Instruction has brought to The Hague more than a score of delegates from 23 countries, representing 23,000 teachers.

Resolutions, passed unanimously, expressed the desirability of girls having the same school rights as boys for admission to institutions of higher education after completion of secondary instruction. They also declared that interest in the work of the Red Cross must be aroused in children in their earliest days at school; that primary schools should give instruction in world history and impart information on the League of Nations, instead of dealing exclusively with national history; that there should be closer control over the contents of history textbooks in order to avoid glorification of war and the spreading of hate, while vindictive books should immediately be boycotted; that the League of Nations should provide correct information to publishers and teachers.

The forming of a world union of intellectual workers, after the example of manual laborers, was also advocated. Another resolution said that Europe counts already 2,000,000 intellectual workers ready to join in the movement, and that a world union should soon be established. One gratifying result of the congress has been that a way was found for Germany to join the international bureau after efforts extending over four years. All European countries are now represented with the exception of Russia, Estonia, Greece, and Lithuania.

'Practice Census' Is Taken in Mexico

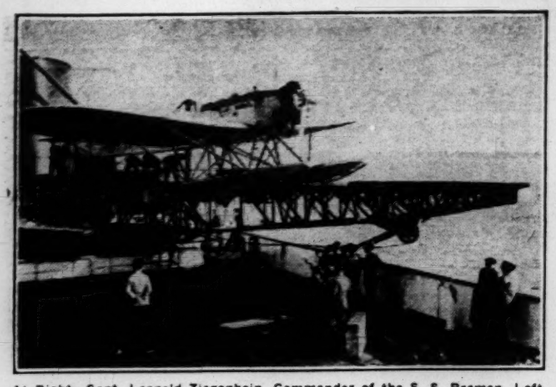
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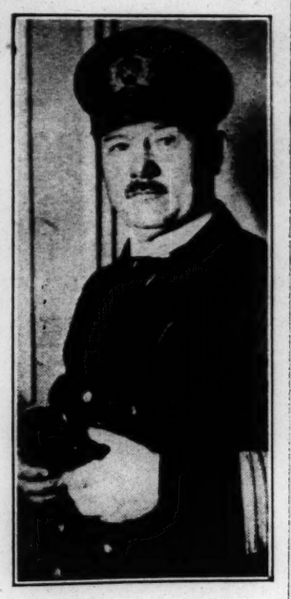
MEXICO CITY—Preparations are under way for the most extensive and systematic census Mexico has ever had.

Previous Mexican censuses have only taken the population into account, and no reliable information has ever been gathered on the true condition of industry and agriculture, which the 1930 census will include.

A preliminary or "practice" census is being taken in the State of Morelos and the experience gained there will base plans for the national census.

Skipper Sends Off Mail Plane





At Right—Capt. Leopold Ziegenbein, Commander of the S. S. Bremen. Left—Air Mail Plane About to Be Catapulted From the Deck of the New Record-Holding Liner.

The new census will reveal for the first time the extent of many small native industries that have existed from before the Conquest. All over Mexico the Indian makes his own clay cooking utensils, his baskets, hats, and sandals. He builds his house out of adobes dried in the sun, and his serapes out of wool from his own sheep and goats.

Labor to Proceed Slowly on Slums

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Labor Government refuses to be rushed into adopting an immediate reparation program for clearance of the slums. This discovery was made by the National Housing and Town Planning Council, which recently sent a deputation to Arthur Greenwood, Minister of Health. The deputation proposed six recommendations already supported by local authorities advocating the construction of 1,500,000 workmen's dwellings during the next decade.

Mr. Greenwood informed the deputation that it was impossible to commit Parliament 10 years in advance, but that the Wheatley Subsidy (State aid amounting to £6 annually for 40 years on each small house constructed for letting at a low rental) was being preserved, and that he hoped to continue whatever subsidy seemed reasonable to fit the circumstances from time to time. The Government, Mr. Greenwood added, is committed to slum legislation, which he hopes to be able to produce shortly.

Slums, he said, could not be dealt with merely as a financial problem. He hoped in his legislation to be able to ease the task of local authorities by making the procedure more simple. This legislation, Mr. Greenwood said, will be introduced when Parliament assembles in the autumn. John G. Martin, secretary of the council, told the Monitor representative that he is gratified in having the opportunity to express the council's views fully to the Minister of Health, who had shown the delegation the greatest consideration.

NEW OREGON RAILWAY TO CUT TIME TO EAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Ore.—Oregon's new rail line to the East via the southern gateway and Fernley, Nev., will be opened about Aug. 1, E. L. King, division superintendent of the Southern Pacific, has announced. The line is made possible by a 98-mile cutoff from Klamath Falls to Alturas.

Several thousand cars of fruit from the Rogue River and Umpqua Valley will be shipped East over the line at a saving of approximately 48 hours, transportation officials say.

FREIGHT RATES REDUCED

WASHINGTON (AP)—A reduction in freight rates on petroleum products from points in southern California to destinations in Arizona and New Mexico has been ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

New German Liner Makes Record Time

(Continued from Page 1)

ually it will be feasible and be made a regular performance.

Although the record made by the Bremen is nine hours faster than that formerly held by the Mauretania, she was not pushed to her fastest speed, ship's officers declared. Capt. Leopold Ziegenbein said he held the speed down to approximately 28 knots. Singularly enough, ocean steamships increase their speed with the years, and the Mauretania, after 25 years of service, is now faster than when she was turned out, from which it is believed that the Bremen's present performance is only a forerunner of what may later be achieved.

Left Germany July 16

Her official log shows departure from Bremerhaven at 5 p. m., July 16 (11 a. m., eastern standard time); from Southampton at 6:30 p. m. (1:30 p. m., E. S. T.), July 17, and from Cherbourg at 12:45 a. m., July 18 (7:45 p. m., July 17), with passing at Nantucket Lightship at 7 a. m. (E. S. T.), July 22. She came abreast Ambrose Channel Lightship at 3:02 p. m. and was at her Brooklyn pier at 5:05 p. m., eastern standard time.

A tumultuous greeting welcomed the new queen of the seas as she raced up the lower bay, came abreast of Quarantine and let go her anchors, to resume her voyage to her pier an hour later. The city tug Macom carried Grover A. Whalen, Police Commissioner, and chairman of the Mayor's reception committee for distinguished guests, and others down the bay and followed the Bremen up the harbor.

While the steamship made numerous records on her passage, certain structural defects were noticed. The low, squat funnels, a feature of her design, must be raised 12 feet, it was reported, in order to avoid the clouds of smoke which poured over the passenger decks of the vessel. Also changes in the Bremen's stern will be made to reduce the vibration felt in some parts of the vessel. These changes will be undertaken at Bremerhaven next month, it was said.

Just 57 years ago, almost to the day, the first vessel of the Lloyd Line, also named the Bremen, arrived in New York and the new Bremen upholds the tradition of the line. The most modern of modern vessels, with her two funnels set some distance apart, her level deck without any sag amidships, her rounded bridge and superstructure, the cruiser stern, and possessing every evidence of speed, the Bremen attracted the attention of the entire water front as she slowly steamed to her pier, carrying a capacity list of 2200 passengers.

Sister Ship, Europa, to Follow

The new steamship will be followed in a few months by her sister ship, the Europa, the two vessels having gross tonnage of approximately 50,000.

An unusual feature of the new vessel is the design of the bow and stern, these being constructed in such a way as to press the water down, rather than to each side, and to minimize the friction on the sides. Wide decks, unencumbered, are one of the features of the Bremen. The 24 lifeboats, each of which is equipped with a motor capable of developing a speed of five or six knots and carrying 45 persons, hang high above the deck on which they are carried, thus providing an open deck above the glass-enclosed promenade.

The Bremen has provisions for 800 first class, 300 second, 500 third and 600 tourist. She carries a crew of 950. New methods have been employed in assigning space to the various classes. Instead of placing the second and third forward or aft, as is generally the case, these have been placed amidship, second class being assigned to C deck, higher than is ordinarily the case of any but first-class passengers.

Every safety device known to marine design has been included in the Bremen equipment, while in her airplane catapult she is a step in advance of other regular passenger vessels, this device being designed to hurl the plane into the air at a speed of 60 miles an hour. The new ship will ply between New York, Cherbourg, Southampton and Bremen.

Germany Proud to Regain Blue Ribbon of Atlantic

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Recovery of the blue ribbon of the Atlantic Ocean by the North German Lloyd liner Bremen was welcomed here as a well-deserved reward which German shipping earned by its courageous reconstruction work following the World War.

Before the war Germany, possessing 5,000,000 tons, held second place after England, of the world's tonnage.

After the war it was compelled to surrender all its best ships including the largest in the world, now known as the Leviathan, the Majestic, Berengaria, and Homeric. This left Germany with a mercantile fleet of 600,000 tons throwing it back to one of the last positions on the list. German shipping companies then commenced to buy back some of their vessels and to construct new ones.

Despite political social confusion following the war and despite inflation, supported by none too great a subsidy by the Reich, they increased their fleet by almost seven times in the last 10 years. Today, German shipping holds, with 4,000,000 tons, third position in the world's tonnage. Its fleet has a great advantage, consisting for the greater part of modern ships, embodying latest technical developments and having modern interior decoration. Now the Bremen regains the championship for the North German Lloyd, whose ship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse possessed it in 1907, when the Mauretania conquered it.

Work Is Stopped on New White Star Liner Oceanic

BELFAST, N. Ire. (AP)—Work on what is designed to be the world's greatest liner, the new White Star liner Oceanic, has been stopped here. In fact, the keel was not completely laid before the cessation order was issued.

No reason was officially given, but it was thought in shipyard circles here that the owners were waiting to see what the new German ships, such as the Bremen of the North German Lloyd, would accomplish, before finally determining their plans.

Lord Kylsant of the International Mercantile Marine is said to have not yet decided the type of machinery which will be used in the Oceanic. The choice is between Diesel engines and steam in the first instance, and then between various classes of steam machinery, including turbines.

Croatian Minister Resigns as Protest

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ZAGREB, Jugoslavia—King Alexander has accepted the resignation of Zhelimir Mazhuranitch, Minister of Commerce, who expressed a desire to withdraw from the Cabinet several weeks ago, it was announced July 22. Dr. Mazhuranitch is a member of a distinguished Croatian family, and his resignation is interpreted here as an indication that he disapproves the attitude of the present régime on the Croatian question.

Since the resigning Minister is a protége of the largest Croatian newspaper concern, it is believed his withdrawal will be followed by a change of policy on the part of these newspapers toward the dictatorship.

Three Croatian Ministers remain in the Cabinet. Dr. Mazhuranitch was the last appointed, and he is the only person who has risked the opprobrium of disassociating himself from the King's Government.

Birthplace of Thomas Paine in Thetford Offered for Sale

Proposal Is Made That Home of Famous Free Thinker and Philosopher Be Purchased by Anglo-American Committee and Preserved as a Shrine

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

NORWICH, Eng.—Thomas Paine's birthplace at Thetford, Norfolk, will be sold at auction July 25, and admirers of the great Anglo-American political writer and freethinker are hoping that whoever buys the house will preserve intact the room in which Paine saw the light. The ideal solution, they say, would be for the house to be bought by an Anglo-American committee, and kept like Sulgrave Manor, as in the case of George Washington, as a memorial to the man whose pamphlet, "Common Sense," prepared the way for the American Declaration of Independence, and as a tribute to the enduring friendship between the two great English-speaking peoples.

Thomas Paine was the champion of the colonists, and the first man to use the words "Free and Independent States of America." He was born in an unpretentious cottage in one of two dwellings just off White Hart Street at Thetford. Subsequent building has added the house called the Wilderness to the cottages, thereby preserving them. Its entire property is now to be placed under the hammer together with three acres of pleasant gardens.

Paine's birthplace has long been a place of pilgrimage for Americans exploring lesser known parts of Britain. On July 4, 1926, an engraved portrait was hung on the bedroom wall bearing on top of the frame the name Thomas Paine, and the words: "The world is my country and to do good is my religion." On the back is inscribed: "This portrait of Thomas Paine, property of C. Fresbell, 74 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, United States, is placed in this room in which Thomas Paine was born, by courtesy of the owner of the property, Mrs. Tyrrell, and in event of circumstances causing it to be removed from this room it is to be returned to Mr. Fresbell." The passing of Mrs. Tyrrell brought the property on the market.

Curiously there was no reference to its famous associations in the published advertisement announcing the sale of the house, and until attention was drawn to the subject here in the press, there was a possibility that the historic building would have changed hands without arousing comment.

Thomas Paine was born in Thetford in 1737, and passed on in New York in 1809. He published "The Crisis," 1776-83, and "Rights of Man" 1791-93, for which he was outlawed from England. His "Age of Reason" was published in 1793. Paine was elected to the French National Convention in 1793, and was imprisoned a year and returned to the United States in 1803.

Cotton Wages Dispute on Way to Settlement

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The Government, as was generaly expected, has again intervened in the cotton wages dispute. Sir Horace Wilson, Permanent Secretary, and Isaac Mitchell, of the Ministry of Labor, met in conference at Manchester with representatives of the respective parties with a view to reopening the negotiations. As notices expire in a week's time, it is possible and believed probable, that efforts will be made to get a suspension of lockout notices, pending an inquiry under the Industrial Courts Act.

The conference broke down July 20 because employers would not agree to the operatives' suggestion that notices be withdrawn prior to the formation of a small negotiating committee.

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The situation is not so tense, owing to the employers having indicated that they are prepared to withdraw lockout notices, pending a joint investigation of the situation, provided such inquiry is confined strictly to the discussion of proposed reduction in wages. Operatives still refuse this, however, on the ground it is not a cut in wages, but the entire question of trade management which should be brought under review. Nearly half a million workers are concerned in the dispute, and the wages bill involved amounts to about £50,000,000 annually.

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GOOD LUCK	LEMON PIE FILLING		3 PKGS.	25c
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Loganberries		3 8-OZ. CANS		25c
Cape Cod Cookies		2 PKGS.		39c
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Strawberry Tarts		N.B.C.		27c

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SHINGLE TARIFF AROUSES BORDER DEBATE IN WEST

Some Americans, Owning Canadian Mills, Oppose Tax —Oriental Labor Is Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Cedar shingles, one of the basic industries of the Pacific Northwest since pioneer days, are today giving Oregon and Washington and their neighbor, British Columbia, much to debate.

It was all started by the provision for a 25 per cent ad valorem tax on cedar shingles in the new tariff bill, now before the Senate Finance Committee.

The new rate, if adopted as it now stands, will mean that the shingle industry of Washington and Oregon which has been steadily declining since the Underwood tariff put lumber on the free list, will be revived and hundreds of small shingle mills, then forced out of business, will be opened again.

The British Columbia View

Across the border, however, British Columbia will be deprived of one of its most important sources of revenue, the expertation of cedar shingles into the United States.

Oregon and Washington find it hard to compete with British Columbia in the manufacture of shingles for two reasons, the higher cost of labor and of raw material. Stumpage, in Canada, is lower in price because more abundant and more accessible.

Labor costs are less because Orientals form about 40 per cent of the workers in the lumber industry in British Columbia. It is declared that their competition virtually annuls the effect of the United States immigration laws, since excluding cheap labor has little effect if its product is admitted.

One of the interesting angles of the situation is that some of the big American manufacturers of shingles are not enthusiastic about the tariff and some are actually working against it.

Americans Own Canadian Mills

These are manufacturers who have large holdings in Canada, in some cases mill-owners who were forced out of the United States when shingles went on the free list, and who will now, they say, have their business in Canada ruined by the American tariff. Many Canadian shingle mills are owned by Americans.

The argument is made that the new tariff would increase the cost of shingles. It is admitted, even by some friends of the bill, that a 25 per cent ad valorem duty would make the exportation of shingles from British Columbia practically prohibitive.

There are American shingle men who say that an ad valorem duty lower than the one specified would still bring the necessary relief, while some British Columbia manufacturers agree that with a reasonable tariff they could still compete with the American-made shingle.

Senate Committee Rewriting Tariff

(Continued from Page 1)

made by the Old Guard sponsors of the bill to extract an indorsement from President Hoover."

Democratic opponents of the bill are making a point of the difficulty a high tariff causes in finding foreign markets for American surpluses.

Tom Connally (D.), Senator from Texas and a member of the Senate Finance Committee, issued a statement in which he said:

"If we are to sell American pork, American cotton and American wheat to Germany and other countries of Europe, we must permit those countries to ship us goods in return. They do not have the gold necessary to make payment. How can the billions of debts owing to our Government be paid by Italy and France, if we are to shut out their exports?

"If the present tariff bill is to follow the tracks of the President through Central and South America, it will destroy the good effects of the President's tour and arouse resentment instead of good will. If we are to sell American goods in South America, we must buy some of their products."

WASHINGTON (AP)—Henry Ford favors placing automobiles and trucks on the free list, the Senate Finance Committee was informed by his representative.

Replying to a request of David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, R. O. Roberge of the Ford Company, reported in a letter the views of Mr. Ford.

He previously had stated that Edsel Ford had favored free trade so far as automobiles were concerned. The present tariff applies a rate of 25 per cent on foreign automobiles.

Hoover Plans Cut in Army Expenditures

(Continued from Page 1)

crease in federal expenditure over the next four years, as imposed by legislation already passed by Congress.

"These estimates indicate by 1933 an increased burden of somewhere from $250,000,000 to $300,000,000 above the expenditures of the fiscal year just ended and from $400,000,000 to $500,000,000 above the expenditures of four years ago.

"Of this, the purely military and naval expenditures, excluding non-military activities of these departments, represent about one-half. The combined expenditure is estimated at $803,000,000 in 1933, an increase of $120,000,000 over the last fiscal year, and $224,000,000 over four years ago.

All of which compares with a total $266,000,000 average pre-war total for the combined military services of the Army and Navy, or an estimated increase by 1933 of $530,000,000 over pre-war.

"These amounts do not include any amount which we justly spend on veterans who suffered in past wars, which in itself amounts to about $820,000,000 per annum. Moreover, many bills are pending before Congress that will still further increase this sum.

"The American people should understand that current expenditure on strictly military activities of the Army and Navy constitutes the largest military budget of any nation in the world today and at a time when there is less real danger of extensive disturbance to peace than at any time in more than half a century.

"The hope of tax reduction lies in large degree in our ability to economize on the military and naval expenditure and still maintain adequate defense. Our whole situation is certainly modified by the Kellogg pact.

"We hope to save materially on naval expenditure by international agreement on naval arms. In the matter of army outlay, I am in agreement with the Secretary of War to set up within the General Staff a commission of leading army officers to reconsider our whole army program, to see what services and other outlays have become obsolete through advancement of science and war methods; and what development programs can be well spread over longer periods in view of the general world outlook and at the same time maintain completely adequate preparedness; such an investigation to be constructive and not destructive."

ROSE ACHIEVES FAVOR AS NATIONAL FLOWER

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Adoption of the rose as the national flower of the United States is urged by Mrs. Elizabeth G. Britton, honorary curator of mosses at the New York Botanical Garden, the garden authorities announce. Mrs. Britton characterized the rose as "symbolizing mankind's noblest impulses and assembling history's outstanding personalities in an international hall of fame."

The rose has been indorsed by the Federated Garden Clubs of New York State and by the public school children of New York City.

COLOMBIAN CONGRESS OPENS NEW SESSION

BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.)—Aquilino Villegas and Emilio Robledo, both Conservatives, were elected presidents of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, respectively, at the opening of Congress July 30. President Abadia Mendez addressed a joint session, his speech being radiocast.

The most important projects to be considered by Congress are the new oil law and the report of a special commission appointed some time ago to decide on action regarding public works construction.

Ancient Only in Theory



Many Persons in Boston Do Not Know What This Tower Near Norumbega Park Actually Is, but Most Will Tell You It Was Built by Norsemen. As a Matter of Fact, It Was Erected by a Harvard Professor to Mark the Site of a Supposed Norse Town Centuries Back.

Norumbega Tower Marks Legendary Norse Site on Bank of the Charles

Every week day during July and August, The Christian Science Monitor publishes an illustrated historical sketch, briefly describing places of interest to visitors at the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration in the summer of 1930.

Capt. John Smith called New England Norumbega when he gave an account of his travels thither to Charles I. But it was Prof. Eben N. Horsford, Rumford professor of chemistry at Harvard University, who in 1889 built Norumbega Tower near the Waltham-Weston boundary line to mark what he believed was the site of a Norse settlement dating back to the year 1000. The settlement, it will be recalled, is spoken of in the Saga of Eric the Red.

It is probably true that, in those early days, the explorers of the North American coast on the east gave the name "Norumbega" to various sites, as well as to a river and to a mythical Indian city. In 1539 the name was applied to the whole coast from Cape Breton to Florida. Mercator's map, published in 1541, locates an "Anorumbega" near the Hudson River.

The origin of the word has been attributed to many languages; as an Indian word meaning "still waters," and a Spanish word meaning "fields" and as a Norse word, taken from "Norvegr" meaning Norway.

Professor Horsford was not only a professor of chemistry, he was a discoverer; he put a new face on the Christian missionary achievement by revealing the once unknown Christian continent of faith and thought. In Wellesley College, where he taught, he devoted one room to a collection of literature from the peoples that had no literature, that is to say, until Christianity came. He made a collection of languages reduced to writing, of alphabets made, of grammars and dictionaries printed and, from the translated Bible, the nucleus of literature; all this was in addition to his work as an antiquarian in historical and geographical fields.

Professor Horsford did not believe that the French or English discoverers in the fifteenth, sixteenth and even the seventeenth centuries were responsible for the evidences of occupancy in New England before the Pilgrims, but that they went back direct to the Norsemen. The sagas tell that mainly in Vineland the Norse explorers conducted their mercantile interests. Their trade was in furs, fish, masur wood and agricultural products. This barter probably extended over a period of 350 years, from 1000 until the last Norse ship put back to Iceland, perhaps about 1347.

Norumbega Tower was raised because Professor Horsford believed it was very near by that Leif Ericson built his home and the amphitheater on the borders of the Charles River. Certainly the site, four miles above tide water on the river, bears out to some degree Professor Horsford's contention that here was the center of Norse trading activities in New England.

Good Believes Pact Will Preserve Peace

NEWPORT, R. I. (AP)—James W. Good, Secretary of War, told newspaper men during a visit to Fort Adams here that he believed both Russia and China would abide by the terms of the Kellogg peace pact.

The Secretary, during his two-hour stay which included a meal at regular mess and a review of the Thirteenth United States Infantry and 940 C. M. T. C. student-soldiers, spoke briefly to the regular and student troops on their obligations to the Government.

NORTH CAROLINA ADDS TO WILD LIFE HAVENS

RALEIGH, N. C. (AP)—Almost 225,000 acres of land have been brought into the system of state game refuges during a period of slightly more than two years, Charles H. England, state game warden, announced, as a part of the effort to bring back game birds and animals to every section of North Carolina.

Twenty-four units, located in 26 counties, have been set aside as havens for wild life. The largest is the Sauratown refuge, containing approximately 45,000 acres, located near the center of Stokes County.

Old Syracuse Salt Works to Be Made Into Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—This city has purchased from New York State the old salt pump house property, which will be restored under the supervision of the Park Planning Board, and made into a museum to perpetuate the history of the salt industry, from which this city received its nickname, "Saline City."

The site marks the first salt well location developed here for commercial purposes in 1789 by Asa Danforth and Comfort Tyler.

Mexico Is Learning A. B. C. of Democracy

(Continued from Page 1)

and dominated by their local jefe politico.

Even the Labor and Agrarian elements who have gained experience and some knowledge are still to a large extent controlled by personal factors.

The existing political and election system is also not conducive to voting in the sense that it is known in the United States.

No Secret Ballot

First of all, there is no secret ballot in Mexico. The voter must ask the election official for the ballot of the candidate or party he wishes to vote for.

President Portes Gil has ordered that there be absolutely no coercion of voters, that every voter shall be given the ballot he asks for and be allowed to vote it, and that the votes shall be honestly counted.

It is generally believed that within the limitations of the non-secret ballot the vote in the federal district of Mexico City will be fair, but in the states the situation is different.

In most of them state governors, while nominally elected by the respective states, practically, as the Constitution works out, are in a large measure beholden to the Federal Government for their posts and in turn local governments are appointed by state authorities.

The result is that many individuals are anxious to retain their places and even though the Federal Government may direct a free election, local and state officials pay little or no attention to the admonition. Public opinion in Mexico being hardly extant, such things as not counting ballots or not allowing opponents to vote are never punished and are the usual practice.

This explains why not only in Mexico but in a large part of Latin America armed force has been necessary to oust those in power. Under these circumstances, then, Mexico's presidential voting will take place.

From an American or English or French or German standard they may appear discouraging but in the light of Mexico's past, the present campaign furnishes much encouragement.

Manitoba Awards Road Contracts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Provincial Government has awarded the contracts for clearing the Trans-Canada highway from Whitemouth, Man., east to the Ontario boundary, a distance of 44 miles. The clearing will be 99 feet wide. The cost of converting this road into an all-weather graveled highway will amount eventually to $550,000, it is estimated. The Ontario Government is completing its part of this highway, from the Manitoba boundary to Kenora. At present there is no auto highway at all from Whitemouth to Kenora.

The Manitoban Government also has undertaken important improvements to several of the principal roads in the Province. A 28-mile stretch of the Lord Selkirk Highway, from Winnipeg to Emerson, on the international border, will be improved by the laying of 350,000 gallons of bituminous asphalt.

Nearly 100,000 gallons of dust-laying oil will be applied to the Winnipeg Beach Highway, and also to the road leading to the town of Selkirk. A calcium chloride preparation, which absorbs moisture and helps to lay the dust, will be applied to other roads where they pass through towns and villages.

Rural Lancashire Educates Adults

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Lancashire County Education Committee has achieved distinct success with the first year's working of its rural adult education scheme. Incidentally, the unsuitability of the British Broadcasting Corporation's radiocasting arrangements for rural educational conditions was commented upon by Sir James Openshaw at a recent meeting of the committee. Referring to the fact that a weekly series of talks on "The English Countryside" had been fixed for evenings in May and June at 7:25 p. m., Sir James said it was almost hopeless to endeavor to keep people indoors at 7:25 p. m., just after summer time had started, and efforts were being made to get people into the open air.

As a trial for the first year of the rural adult education scheme short courses, single addresses, dramatic work and reading circles have been organized. The scope of the work in the short courses has varied considerably according to local demands and conditions, but the response has been most encouraging and fully justifies a continuance next winter along similar or more advanced lines. A portable radio set has been used for radiocast talks followed by discussion.

The villages in one area have taken up dramatic work enthusiastically. The performances in which some 50 people took part were enthusiastically received and have now resulted in the formation of a dramatic society for the whole area. Reading circles have been formed in the various villages, and have aroused considerable interest.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CROP LARGE IN TEXAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Tex — Evidence that Texas is rapidly becoming a leading fruit and vegetable growing state is furnished in figures compiled by a business research department of the University of Texas.

Despite unfavorable growing conditions, Texas shipped 40,244 carloads of fruit and vegetables during the first half of 1929. Last year, 38,001 carloads were shipped in the corresponding period. Prices were generally lower, due to seasonal fluctuations.

NATION TO LISTEN IN TO SIGNING OF PACT

NEW YORK (AP)—Ceremonies at the formal promulgation of the Kellogg peace pact in the East Room of the White House Wednesday afternoon are to be radiocast from Washington by two chains.

Stations of both the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting Company will come on the air at 1 o'clock, eastern standard time, for the event, which includes an address by President Hoover. The radiocast is expected to last a little more than an hour. Coast to coast networks are to be used.

CENTURY TO BE QUARTERLY

NEW YORK (AP)—The Century Company announces that its monthly magazine, the Century, will become a quarterly starting with the October issue, "because the monthly field is overcrowded."

SIX ARE NAMED TO HELP CENSUS ON EMPLOYMENT

Lamont Selects Leaders in Various Lines to Dig Up the Facts

WASHINGTON (AP)—An executive committee of seven members has been appointed by Secretary Lamont to aid the Department of Commerce in formulating plans for the census of unemployment to be taken next year.

The committee consists of Dr. Joseph H. Willetts of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, Washington; William A. Berridge of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York; George E. Roberts, vice-president of the National City Bank, New York; L. W. Wallace of the American Federated Engineering Societies, Washington, and Dr. E. Dana Durand of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington.

At the same time, Mr. Lamont announced a conference at the Commerce Department for July 25, to which he has invited a number of manufacturers, economists and statisticians to discuss the census of manufacturers which also will be taken next year along with the regular decennial census of population.

Among those invited are: Dr. Walter S. Tower, Bethlehem, Pa.; Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor of Stanford University, California; Robert M. Davis, New York; John W. Frey, Washington; Arthur Williams, New York; Thomas W. Howard, Washington; Clarence M. Wooley, New York; E. N. Wentworth, Chicago; John S. Lawrence, Boston; Dr. Edmund E. Day, New York; Christie Benet, Columbia, S. C.; A. M. Dixon, Gastonia, N. C.; L. S. Horner, New York; Dr. H. E. Barndard, Indianapolis; John E. Edgerton, New York; Dr. Roland P. Falkner, New York, and George W. Crawford, Birmingham.

Canadian Veterans Urged to Aid Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. THOMAS, Ont.—The greatest contribution that the former members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force can make today is to foster world peace, members of the Ontario Command of the Canadian Legion were told here by their former corps commander, Sir Arthur Currie. Sir Arthur was chief speaker at a dinner held in connection with the provincial convention of the Legion, attended by 1000 former members of the Canadian Army.

"You doubtless are asking, as individuals and as an organization," said Sir Arthur, "what you can do to serve your country best and to perpetuate in Canada the principles and ideals for which you fought. . . .

"Perhaps our greatest contribution as an organization can be made to the peace of the world. Today there is a new spirit abroad in the world, a spirit which the nations have not known before. There is a cry for reduction of armaments, for arbitration, for settlement of disputes without recourse to war. The answer to that cry, it seems to me, can be given in a helpful way by veterans' organizations throughout the world. There is a whisper of peace, and our Legion can do much to make peace a reality. Our dreams of the war to end war must soon come true."

Addressing the delegates the Premier, G. Howard Ferguson, announced that at the next session of the Legislature an act would be introduced changing the name of "Provincial Highway" to "The King's Highway." In the future, highway routes in Ontario would be known as King's Highway Number Two or King's Highway Number Four, and so on. This will be done, the Premier said, as a tribute to the head of the Empire, and a token of the loyalty and esteem in which the King is held.

Montreal Joined to South Shore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — The central panel connecting the steel arms of the new bridge over the St. Lawrence River has been placed in position by Senator McDougald, chairman of the Montreal Harbor Commission, giving the final turn to a crank moving great steel wedges, thus linking Montreal to Longueuil on the South Shore by a steel way 10,264 feet, or nearly two miles long. The new bridge will be open for traffic next spring. The steel superstructure weighs 36,000 tons. The cost complete will be about $12,000,000.

The bridge is intended to provide rapid tram service between Montreal and the South Shore, with automobile and vehicular ways and two-foot ways. It will not be used for railway traffic.

The new harbor bridge is the third linking the island of Montreal to the South Shore of the St. Lawrence, and the fifth to span the St. Lawrence, the mother of waters as the Iroquois called it.

Grow Your Own Name on Sun-Kissed Peach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROOKHAVEN, Miss.—"A peach with your name grown upon it has been found. Come and see."

With this invitation to buyers, J. M. Wood, owner of Merriwood, 15,000-tree peach orchard near here, has discovered a most effective stimulant to sales, all credit for which the enterprising orchardist has given to that red ball of fire, the Mississippi sun.

Those accepting the invitation to the peach orchard found their names, in neat letters about an inch long on the fruit, in the same red hue which colors the brightest side of a peach. The orchard owner had tied about the peaches stencils of paper in the form of bands and as the fruit ripened, the sun, shining through the open places, reddened them and the other exposed surfaces, leaving the surrounding area, covered with the paper, white.

The idea came to him, Mr. Wood said, when he noted the imprint of leaves on the fruit through the action of the sun. The process requires four or five days, he explained, and names of more than six leters cannot be used.

VOLCANIC ASHES OF PEAK IN WEST USED FOR PAINT

New Californian Industry Utilizes Everything but the Rumble

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Experiments with the ashes of Lassen Volcanic Peak, only active volcano in the United States, have proven successful in making paints, and a new industry has been established at Supan Springs. Lassen now will offer something more than lava, rumbles, smoke and a national park.

The industry has been launched by the Supan brothers, owners of a large tract of land bordering the national park at the base of the volcano. Ashes and pumice, soaked through the ages by natural chemicals, are to be used in making paints, inks and dyes.

There are a number of active sulphur springs, steam vents and large areas of chemically heated ash at Supan Springs. The soil is dissolved in acid treated water, after which a second treatment is given to afford the desired coloring. A solid base forms through settling and the water is siphoned off. The base then is heated to evaporate any excess moisture, leaving a powder for the three products.

More than 2100 pounds of powder has been made by the Supan brothers and sold in San Francisco at a high price. It will be used primarily for painting automobiles.

Some 50 different shades and colorings, including 16 shades of blue, are being manufactured. Three large vats have been built, and the demand at present is greater than the supply. The paint will retain its body without fading.

CALIFORNIA BOY SAILS OVER OWN BACK YARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COMPTON, Calif.—One of the fondest ambitions of boyhood came true in the case of Frederick Leuders the other day when the boy sailed majestically over his own back yard in a blimp, shouted "hello" to his father, whistled to his dog and sailed away with his friends gazing after him, openmouthed.

This was what happened when young Leuders, being trained as a member of the Goodyear blimp Volunteer, requested that the motors be shut off when the ship paid a visit to Compton.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MINING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The sound basis on which the mining industry of British Columbia has been established is indicated by the payment in 1928 of dividends amounting to $11,556,688. These dividends represented 17.7 per cent of a gross production of $65,372,583. Large sums were also set aside to the credit of surplus and reserve accounts.

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QUICK DECISION, RUSSIA'S NEED, SAYS AMERICAN

Engineer Urges Speedier Business Methods at Mutual Criticism Meeting

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—"Be quite frank and tell us the worst things you know about our business organization and practice; we are anxious to benefit from the experiences of other countries," was the cordial invitation extended by the Soviet Western Chamber of Commerce to a number of foreign business men and engineers who had come to a meeting here for exchange of viewpoints. The meeting was attended by representatives of a number of Soviet economic organizations and was regarded as an interesting experiment that might help relations between the Soviet Union and the outside world through a frank interchange of experiences.

A. Gurevitch, head of the Foreign Department of the Supreme Economic Council, who recently returned from America, declared that Soviet-American trade, while distinctly on the increase, was still retarded by absence of political relations between the two countries, high prices for certain articles of American manufacture and the high initial cash payments often demanded for orders.

Committee Decisions Slow

Most of the criticism voiced in response to the invitation was directed against bureaucratic delay in the work of the Soviet state institutions. One outspoken American engineer emphasized the unwillingness of individuals to assume responsibility for decisions. The insistence upon committee decisions and collective discussion of every question, however trivial, led, in the opinion of this engineer, to needless postponement of replies and decisions.

A Russian-American concessionaire explained that the Soviet economic official, being responsible not for a small private business, but for the whole state, could not be too hasty in making decisions and that the Government, even in America, was apt to be more dilatory in procedure than a private business firm.

"If government operation is necessarily less efficient than private operation," replied the engineer, "it is hard to find the economic justification for the Soviet system."

Here Mr. Gurevitch diplomatically directed the discussion into another channel.

"We are not satisfied with the present state of our economic organization," he said, "and are always striving for improvement; but I think any impartial observer will recognize the progress which we have achieved during the last few years, and in that progress is the best guaranty of future success. We have some problems which are peculiar to our new social order. For instance, many of the directors of our factories and state trusts are former workers; this is also not uncommon in America. But there the worker who develops into a large owner rises gradually, learning as he goes along, whereas our working-class managers were placed in high positions suddenly, as a result of the Revolution, and had to acquire the requisite technical knowledge afterward."

High Wages in Concessions

The question of foreign industrial concessions operating on Soviet territory also came up in the course of the meeting. The Soviet authorities are anxious to attract foreign capital into the country. To the statement that wages in concession enterprises are kept 50 or 60 per cent above those in state factories in many instances, a recent article in the newspaper Economic Life replied that this is due to a more intensive employment of the piecework system of payment in concession undertakings. It is pointed out that, while the trade unions do not attempt to raise productivity of labor in concession factories, as they do in state industries, the trade unions do not interfere with the management of concession enterprises and strikes in these factories are of rare occurrence.

British Election Aids Dry Cause

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH—One significant result of the general election was that the drink forces were very largely defeated, according to Peter Chalmers, Grand Chief Templar, who presided at a public meeting to celebrate 60 years of Good Templar effort in Edinburgh recently. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Scotland of the International Order of Good Templars.

Mr. Chalmers said that the drink traffic had in the past been a malign force in politics but that its power was not the same was clearly demonstrated by the return of many of their temperance leaders and the defeat of many of their drink champions. He did not think that they had ever had a Government in which there was so large a proportion of abstainers. They rejoiced in the return of Duncan Miller, Lady Astor, Leif Jones, William Graham, and Tom Johnson. On the other hand, leaders of the Fellowship of Freedom and Reform had been swept out of the House of Commons. They would find a larger number of abstainers in the present Cabinet than there had been in any previous Cabinet in British history.

The Good Templars, Mr. Chalmers declared, were out not to reform the public houses except by taking the drink out of them. Their stand was that of Principal Denny who said, "I care not a straw by whom drink is sold, or where drink is sold, if drink is sold."

E. Rosslyn Mitchell, Glasgow, attributed the present opportunity to the result of the women's vote, for, he said, women thought straight and they challenged the whole basis of the habit of using alcohol.

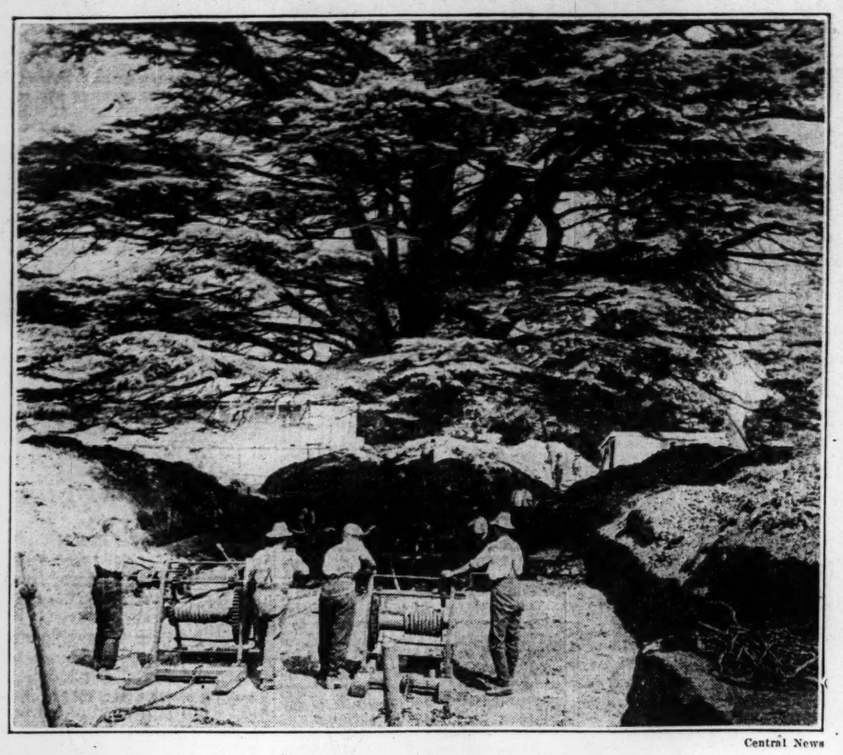
INDIAN YOUTH PARADE TO CLOSE LIQUOR SHOP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—A prohibition demonstration was recently organized by the Youth League, Madras, when "Bhajan" (hymn) parties carrying anti-drink placards marched through different localities, singing national songs. Later a largely attended meeting was held, K. Nageswar Rao, editor of the Andhra Patrika, presiding.

The meeting passed a resolution expressing the opinion that prohibition was a national necessity, appealing to the country to keep the ideal of "dry India" in the foreground, urging the Government to close liquor shops and requesting the Legislature to vote for prohibition.

Giant Cedar Moves His Pitch in School Park



Central News

All Ready, Underpinned and Mounted on Rollers for the 100-Foot Trip Down a Trench, Cut Wide Enough and Deep Enough to Admit Passage of the Complete Root System of the Tree.

Giant 40-Ton Cedar Moved 100 Feet to New Stand in English School Park

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—The problem of moving a magnificent outspreading cedar, weighing 40 tons and standing 70 feet high, was negotiated by the governors of Canford School, Wimbourne, Dorsetshire, when the place on which the tree stood was required for school extensions.

Rather than sacrifice the cedar, the authorities decided to have it moved the necessary 100 feet.

A deep, wide trench was dug and the ground excavated under and around the roots. Heavy timbers on rollers were then jacked up under the tree, and by means of windlasses the journey was undertaken.

The poet's appeal, "Woodman, spare that tree," is being increasingly regarded in England, where lovely old cedars, elms, oaks, beeches and other monarchs of field and glen are sometimes moved like saplings for considerable distances to save them from the ax.

Reparations Plan Displeases Greeks

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—The news of the reduction of the quota allocated to Greece of the German reparations annuities in accordance with the Young Plan has been received here with great dissatisfaction.

The reparations which Greece is scheduled to receive within the next 59 years amount to 498,100,000 marks, whereas the share allocated to this country by the Dawes Plan was 508,000,000 marks. It is pointed out that though the difference is not very significant, it has considerable importance for a country like Greece, which has reached the limit of its financial resistance.

Greece's foreign debts are great. Its war debts to England, France and America amount to 1,500,000,000 marks; this does not include the refugee loans.

32 ARRESTED, CHARGED WITH SMUGGLING ALIENS

BERLIN (AP)—Alleged wholesale smuggling of men and women from Poland and Lithuania through Germany to the United States and Brazil has been discovered. Joint action of the German and Polish police has resulted in 32 arrests of persons from the towns of Sosnowitz, Bendzin and Beithen.

It is alleged American steamships have been used in assisting young Poles to evade military service.

German Jews Join Zionist Organization

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Arrangements are now being rapidly pushed forward for the first meeting of the Council of the enlarged Jewish Agency for Palestine, which is to open at Zurich on Aug. 11. The latest news is that a representative conference of German Jews, meeting in Berlin a few days ago, has decided to be represented on the Council, and has selected seven delegates, including Dr. Baeck, the president of the German Federation of Rabbis, Oscar Wasserman, director of the Deutsche Bank, Dr. Bernhard Kahn, European director of the Joint Distribution Committee of New York, and Dr. Blau, president of the Jewish Community of Frankfurt, and a member of the council of the Jewish Colonization Association. The conference also elected a number of deputy-members, including Dr. George Bernhardt, editor in chief of the Vossische Zeitung, and Professor Sobernheim, who is closely connected with the German Foreign Office.

Similar appointments have been or are on the point of being made by a number of other important Jewish communities, including those of the United States, Great Britain, France, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Greece, Rumania, and South Africa.

A definite scheme has been reached for the reconstitution of the Jewish Agency on the basis of the equal representation on the governing body of the Zionist Organization and the "non-Zionists," i.e., those Jews who, while interested in Palestine, have for one reason or another, not associated themselves with the Zionist movement.

In view of the official status of the Zionist Organization under the mandate, the transfer of the functions of the Jewish Agency to the new body is now being set up, and of which the Zionist Organization will only form one half, will require the concurrence of the British Government, but it is stated that the Government has been duly kept informed throughout the negotiations, and there is no reason to suppose that its indorsement will not be forthcoming.

SHEFFIELD BUILDS CITY HALL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHEFFIELD, Eng.—The Lord Mayor of Sheffield, Alderman Harry Bolton, has just laid the foundation stone here of the new City Hall, which will cost £266,592. The hall will be used for political, social and musical purposes, and will possess one of the finest organs in the country. It will accommodate more than 5000 persons.

Nordic Exhibition Is Held at Kiel

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMBURG—A most unusual exhibition and athletic meet of the Nordic countries has just taken place at Kiel, Ger., well expressing the present friendliness and community of interests of these northern countries. Artists, museums and collectors vied with one another in sending their choicest treasures, and leading men of letters and of sport arrived to represent their countries.

There were textiles, wood carvings and wrought iron work from Sweden and Lapland, fascinating old cupboards, chairs and carpets from Norway, fifteenth century and modern ceramics, textile and carvings from Finland, costumes, house utensils and pottery from Denmark. The Iceland exhibit was small, but showed interesting wood carvings and intricate silver filigree work.

Northern architectural tendencies of yesterday and today were illustrated in photographs, plans and models and modern painting, sculpture and arts and crafts in well-rounded displays.

Lectures were given by leading experts in art and general science, the premiers of "Paul and Virginia," by Sophus Michaelis, was staged at the opera and such operas and plays as "St. Matthew's Passion," Hebbel's "Herod and Marianne" and Strindberg's "To Damascus" were given before enthusiastic audiences.

CALCUTTA AIRDROME BLAMED FOR MISHAP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALCUTTA—The Dum Dum airdrome, which is Calcutta's landing and departure stage, is a spacious but somewhat neglected ground, of which airmen flying across India have made frequent complaints. The rainy season has just commenced in Bengal, and this fact was responsible for a mishap to the American millionaire, Van Lear Black, and his giant Fokker machine, while flying from London to Tokyo.

After circling over the airdrome three times the landing was made. After taxiing for several hundred yards the machine ran across recently plowed soil made soft by rain, the wheels sinking in deeply. The nose of the machine suddenly pitched forward, the front engine and propeller almost burying themselves in the ground. None of the occupants were injured. The travelers with Mr. Black were J. L. Bayline, his secretary, J. J. Gaysendorffer and J. B. Scholts, pilots, and Van Tereit, mechanic.

Australian States Ask Big Petrol Tax

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANBERRA, Aust[illegible] in order to raise funds for [illegible] construction in Australia, th[illegible] ous state governments have sub[illegible]ed to the Federal Government a proposal that it should levy an additional tax by way of customs duty on imported petrol of 4d. a gallon, the whole of the money to be paid to the states for road works. The Commonwealth Government, which is the sole customs authority for Australia, already has a tax on petrol of 3d. a gallon, so that if the states suggestion is agreed to the total tax would be 7d. a gallon. Of the existing tax of 3d. a gallon, 2d. is being paid to the states for road purposes.

Actually the proposal is not as drastic as it seems at first glance, for a part of the plan for the increased tax is that the revenue thus raised shall take the place of the amount which is at present raised from the registration fees on motor vehicles. Registration fees range from £5 to about £12 a vehicle and are charged upon a power-weight basis. The states propose, if their scheme is adopted by the Commonwealth, to reduce to a nominal amount these registration fees, their claim being that the most equitable way of taxing motorists is by means of a levy on the petrol they use.

The Commonwealth authorities, however, while not actually hostile to the proposal, see difficulties in the way, and when the matter was discussed at a conference of the state premiers at Canberra, Stanley M. Bruce, the Prime Minister, told them that very careful consideration would be necessary before the Federal Government could agree to any such step.

The state governments, however, are very insistent upon the idea, and are unanimously agreed upon the form which they think the plan should be put into operation. Their object is to have established a special fund for the construction, maintenance and renewal of roads, this fund to be provided entirely from the tax on petrol.

BOLIVIA SEEKS SEA OUTLET

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Conferences held by President Carlos Ibanez and Bolivian Chargé d'Affaires German Costas have given rise to reports that Bolivia will open friendly conversations with Chile regarding an outlet to the Pacific Ocean.

Plymouth Slums to Be Pulled Down, But Are to Be Preserved As Relics

Action by the British Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings Will Rescue Elizabethan Houses From Destruction

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Close to the spot where the Pilgrim Fathers left Plymouth on their way to the United States stand some of the worst slums in Great Britain. These were carefully studied by Neville Chamberlain, when Minister of Health in the Baldwin Cabinet, and he created a precedent in the housing record of his country by agreeing to give a grant from the Government for the reconditioning of this district, and at the same time for the preservation of the interesting Elizabethan houses that survive in the area.

A few years ago it was decided to pull down the whole of this district, which consists of two narrow cobbled streets entered from the celebrated Barbican. These streets lead to old courts, dug out of the rock like those that may be found in the south of France. The houses are inhabited by over 1330 persons, or about 1¾ persons per room.

Some of the houses are of considerable antiquarian interest, and therefore the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings, on the initiative of a local architect, A. S. Parker, have steadily resisted the proposals for complete demolition. There is No. 32 New Street, for example, that certainly dates to the time of Queen Elizabeth, and which now, with the help of a generous gift from Viscount Astor, is to be converted into a museum connected with Sir Francis Drake, who played his famous game of bowls a few hundred yards away on Plymouth Hoe.

Some of the most delightful old stone houses of mediæval England that were occupied in the days of Drake, Howard, Frobisher and Hawkins, are to be preserved, repaired, cleaned and restored.

In order that the present residents may, as far as possible, be accommodated on the site, near to their work, a number of flats are also to be built close by of a character to harmonize with the older buildings.

This is the first scheme for reconditioning that is being treated by the British Government on the same basis as a policy of destruction and rebuilding. A grant amounting to 50 per cent of the loss on the reconditioning on the site will be given by the Government.

CLEAN STREETS URGED IN ENGLAND BY FILMS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OLDHAM, Eng.—Film appeals on the screens of Oldham picture theaters and prizes for essays by school children on "How to Keep the Streets Clean" are among suggestions being fostered by the Oldham Carrying and Cleansing Committee.

Councilor Lees believes that adults, as well as children, are guilty of thoughtlessly throwing paper, match boxes, and other things on the street and urges the appeal by cinema.

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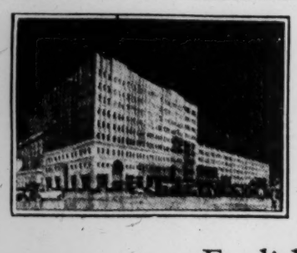
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Theatrical News of the World — News of Radio

'The First Mrs. Fraser'

By PERCY ALLEN

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

AT THE Theater Royal, Haymarket, "The First Mrs. Fraser," by St. John Ervine. Producer, W. Graham Browne. The cast:

Sinlan Fraser ..... Robert Andrews
Maid ..... Millie Wolf
James Fraser ..... Henry Ainley
Janet Fraser ..... Marie Tempest
Philip Logan ..... W. Graham Browne
Murdo Fraser ..... Frank Allenby
Alice Fraser ..... Margaretta Scott
Essie Fraser ..... Ursula Jeans

When, some years ago, I attended Mr. St. John Ervine's comedy, "Mary Mary Quite Contrary," I remember thinking that, had no other author's name appeared upon the program, that of the author of "John Ferguson" and of "Jane Clegg" would never have occurred to me. Of "The First Mrs. Fraser" one might say the same; for never before, so far as I know, has Mr. Ervine attempted, as in this case, a light "society" comedy of a conventional type. That his attempt has fully succeeded is yet another proof of this dramatist's surprising adaptability, and, inferentially, the event affords an interesting indorsement of the sound technical methods of his predecessors of the nineties by a distinguished man-of-letters of today.

"The First Mrs. Fraser," in fact—due allowance made for lapse of time and change of circumstance—curiously recalls the method of Henry Arthur Jones at his best; which is another way of saying that the construction is admirably good, the dialogue—though more outspoken and somewhat coarser than any that the nineties would have tolerated—gracefully amusing, while penetratingly shrewd, and the characterization as true to life as the exigencies of artificial comedy-of-manners will permit.

In the last-mentioned quality, portrayal of character, this entertaining comedy is weakest; for the reason why so hard-headed a Scotsman as James Fraser is represented to be, fell out with so fascinating a life-partner as the first Mrs. Fraser—in the person of Miss Marie Tempest—only to marry so shallow and flighty a young woman as was the second of that name, is never made convincing; though we know very well why, at the close of the play, Fraser has elected to marry, for a second time, his first wife; for whom we could wish better fortune.

This latest comedy of Mr. Ervine's, however, is frankly artificial rather than realistic; and its author is less concerned with motivation and the subtleties of character, as such, than with contriving an amusing play that shall give him full opportunity for the exercise of his accomplished stagecraft, his ready wit, and his shrewdly pungent comments upon men and manners of today, all softened by occasional tender touches of human kindliness and sentiment. Among other modern foibles the methods of the younger generation toward their parents are pointedly satirized; the remark, "One of these days there will be a terrible revolt of the old against the young," though half humorously spoken, drawing murmurs of approval from the house.

Miss Marie Tempest, in a part which gave her opportunity for serious, as well as for sparkling, impersonation, proved herself again to be the first comedienne on the English stage—finished, in by-play, to the finger-tips, and delightfully because always so delicately and intelligently expressive. It would be well also, since a player's duty does not end with the part, if some of England's younger actresses would observe her methods when taking a call.

Henry Ainley, returning to the stage after a long absence, is receiving nightly tumultuous welcomes; and as the Scotsman, James Frazer, is giving a keenly humorous and incisive performance in quite his best form. Miss Ursula Jeans plays an unsympathetic part with unflinching skill and truthfulness; and there is no weak spot to report in a cast which should remain in possession of the Haymarket Theater for many months to come.

Theaters in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico City

MEXICO'S theater is rapidly coming into its own after a long period of depression. For several years things theatrical were very dull. During this prolonged period Mexico City with more than 1,000,000 residents had a theater-going population of only 1500. Of this number at least 90 per cent were Spaniards. Very few native Mexicans attended the theater in that time, and it appeared that Mexico was abandoning the love for things theatrical which she and the other Latin-American countries inherited from Spain.

Now, however, more and more Mexicans are going to the theater. The five legitimate playhouses of the capital are doing a good business. Two things were responsible for the slump in theatrical trade: the popularity of the "movies" and the indifferent companies which appeared on the Mexican stage. Theatrical managers, of late, have realized that they must offer first-class entertainment and the result has been that better productions are being staged. This is particularly true of musical plays—operas, operettas and comedies. All of these are presented by Spanish companies of merit. Recently an all-Mexican unit has been staging successfully the dramatic and musical works of native composers and playwrights.

The popularity of the theater has increased in the larger provincial cities, such as Puebla and Guadalajara, just as it has in the national capital. Better companies are going on "the road" and the response to the public in the smaller cities has been gratifying. For several years the leading playhouses in the provinces are "dark" often for weeks at a time. Mediocre "road" shows were responsible for poor patronage which induced many managers to open their houses infrequently. Of late the theater-goers of the provinces have been afforded more frequent and better entertainment and good attendance has been the rule.

A first-class Spanish company, with a Mexican chorus, is at present playing one of the leading Mexico City theaters and is attracting capacity audiences at each performance. This company is presenting standard Spanish operas, operettas and musical comedies and so well are these pieces staged and sung that many people attend the performances again and again.

Theater-going in Mexico is a novelty for the English-speaking visitor. It is on these expeditions that the Nordic visitor finds the fulfillment of the legend that Mexico is a leisurely country. Theatrical performances rarely start on time. The patron who hastens to the playhouse finds that it is necessary to wait 15 minutes to half an hour before the doors are thrown open and several minutes more before the curtain is rung up.

The theater ticket speculator is a fixture with all Mexican playhouses. The managements turn over the choice seats to these men and the patron who desires such accommodations must patronize the peddlers. These vendors, however, are required by law not to charge a premium of more than 25 per cent of the advertised price for their tickets.

But theatrical entertainment in Mexico is inexpensive. The best orchestra seats, those for the gala performance of the week, that which is scheduled to begin at 7:45 o'clock Sunday evenings, cost only three pesos (about $1.37), including the peddler's commission.

During the wait for the performance to start, and between acts, several Latin male members of the audience are to be seen following the continental European custom of standing in the rows where their seats are situated and blandly scanning the house. Occasionally, a woman arises and inspects the audience through opera glasses, during these times.

The waiting audience is advised of the progress of time toward the start of the performance by the ringing of a series of bells which sound not unlike the dinner announcer in old-time boarding houses.

In Mexican theaters the prompter is a fixture and his box is seen on all stages. As many as four different pieces are presented at each performance.

German Drama Festivals

BERLIN—Heidelberg's annual dramatic festival continues from July 20 to Aug. 14. Ten performances of Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" will be given in the old castle, with Ernest Krenek in charge of the music and Gustav Hartung directing the stage. There will also be eight performances of Shakespeare's "Trolius and Cressida" and seven performances of Gerhart Hauptmann's "Florian Geyer."

Wernigerode's annual dramatic festival extends from July 12 to Aug. 17. Plays to be given include Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," Schiller's "Fiesko," Shaw's "Saint Joan," and "Falstaff in Windsor," adapted from Shakespeare by Hans Rothe.

"Laura Lett Nich Locker"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMBURG—"Laura Lett Nich Locker" ("Laura Won't Let Go"), comedy with music by Fritz Petermann, is showing no signs of letting go of its hold on the Hamburg theater-going public at the Ernst Drucker Theater. Grete Schnur as Laura, the stubborn wife of the sauerkraut manufacturer, Ernst Budzinski, and Fred Wells, as the bachelors and Hans Kirchhoff and Gretel Schulz, fresh from Bergedorf, keep the audience in constant laughter with their clever portrayal of their humorous rôles.

The Ulster Literary Theater

By WHITFORD KANE

[Other articles by Whitford Kane on his repertory experiences in Ireland, England and the United States have appeared in these columns on April 16, 30, May 7, 21, 28, June 11, 18, July 9, 16.]

THE Ulster Theater came into being in Belfast in 1904 in much the same way as did the Abbey in Dublin, owing a great deal for its start to Dr. Douglas Hyde and the Gaelic revival. At the beginning their plays had to be produced in out-of-the-way halls as they were unable to secure even a week's engagement at the local opera house. The members of the company were men and women who followed their ordinary occupations during the day and devoted their leisure time to the theater.



Drawn by Norman Morrow for Ulad Magazine

WILLIAM JOHN M'KINSTRY

As William Gordon in "The Enthusiast" at the Ulster Literary Theater.

Between the Ulster group and the Abbey there was no idea of rivalry as the former fully appreciated the work of the National Theater, but were convinced that the Dublin people could not portray the northern temperament which is a thing apart from the South. They did not have the good fortune to have a theater given them as the Dublin people had, and they have always been, and still are, a homeless organization. Needless to say, this is one of the greatest drawbacks any dramatic society can have as it bars them from anything experimental.

This theater is still functioning, but there has been no progress of late, and they have produced no new plays. This seems a pity after its wonderful start. The Ulster writers have been forced to send their new plays to foreign markets, which is a very unsatisfactory and discouraging arrangement for them. What they need now is a home to do their plays in, and I am still optimistic enough to believe that if a concerted move were made by Ulstermen, they could bring this theater back to its full life again, as they possess in abundance two essentials, the authors who are still writing and actors who are in love with the idea.

A grievous mistake was made by the new Government when they came into power, as they ought to have followed the example of the Free State Government and subsidized the theater. Perhaps in the rush for material needs this has been only overlooked for the present. I hope so, but if not, I offer this recommendation of a government subsidy as it is not yet too late. It would be surely criminal to allow any theater with such a fine record as the Ulster Literary Theater and one which has such rich possibilities to sink into oblivion, and this will surely happen if neglected much longer. Subsidizing a little theater for this group would not be expensive and doing this would win for Ulster a position in the world of literature and art.

If the Government does this it should place its gifted son, St. John Ervine, at its head for he is a man who has served in every branch of the theater and knows exactly what would be needed for its regeneration. He is well known on both sides of the Atlantic. Before he went to war he was author, actor and director at the Abbey Theater, Dublin, and in the United States he is well known as the playwright who brought fame to the Theater Guild with his Ulster play "John Ferguson," and as the dramatic critic whom the New York World brought to America and who stirred up things considerably in New York theatrical circles by telling those concerned a few plain domestic truths. His politics should be no stumblingblock to placing him in the above position as I think they would be even acceptable to a Belfast corporation.

The declared aim of the Ulster Theater was to produce literary and artistic plays which would make vital and significant the Ulster of the past and also plays which would show the artistic possibilities underlying modern conditions, and to encourage a school of authors and actors of such plays. The early members of the acting company were William Gordon, Gerald MacNamara, William Brown, John Campbell, Saveen Canmer, Bridie O'Farrell, and Edith Lilburn.

I should not be giving these names as they all agreed at the outset that none of their names should appear on the programs, the idea being that everything was to be subjected to the theater. The theater started off with performances of Yeats' "Kathleen Ni Houlihan" and "The Racing Lug" by James Cousins, both of which were only fairly successful, the settings alone by Fred Morrow calling for commendation. Audiences for the plays were sparse and coupled with this discouraging outlook was the expense of paying authors' royalties.

Naturally the Ulster group at length determined to write their own plays. Their next bill consisted of Ulster efforts solely, Joseph Campbell, Bulmer Hobson, that fine poet Alice Milligan, and Lewis Purcell contributing. These plays were of two different types. The first three, tales of ancient Ulster cast in a heroic mold, were undoubtedly influenced by the Gælic revival; but the influence of Ibsen was clearly seen in Purcell's work.

None of these authors had really found themselves; but when Rutherford Mayne, a young writer, appeared with his peasant plays, the theater took a fresh start. It was at this time I fell under its spell. My theatrical experience previous to this had been entirely English, and I, practically, knew nothing about either the Abbey or the Ulster theaters. This may seem strange, but things Irish were not very popular in a northern town like Belfast, which had always looked toward England for all things cultural.

I often wonder what would have happened to me if I had been caught in the Gælic revival which took place during the years I was over in England. However, an Ulsterman must face the issue sooner or later, as he can never quite escape his national birthright, and though years in the British provinces had had their Anglicizing effect on me, and I shall always be grateful for my English stage training, I at length returned home "in spirit."

'Tram,' a Young Workers' Theater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

LENINGRAD'S "Tram" is not a street car, but a theatrical troupe of young workers, recruited from the best of the performers in clubs and amateur theaters. Two of its recent presentations in Moscow, an operetta and a serious play, illustrate a technique that, while crude in spots, is lively and entertaining and likely to win for the theater lasting popularity among working class audiences.

One of the most striking features of the Tram performances is the obliteration of the customary line of distinction between the stage and actual life. The actors dress and act and look like young workers; there is no curtain; elaborate costumes and theatrical "make-up" are absent. A second noteworthy feature is the athletic element in the performances. Somersaults and handsprings and trapeze exhibitions are liberally sprinkled through the plays, and all this enhances the impression of abounding energy that every spectator must carry away from the efforts of these young proletarian actors.

If the Tram Theater discards costumes it is by no means indifferent to various devices of staging and lighting. A circular and revolving stage makes possible rapid shifting of scenes and sudden appearances of new characters and the play of light on a large mirror at the back of the stage is sometimes employed as a means of representing episodes from the past. Frequent although not continuous musical accompaniment and the chanting of choruses and slogans are further means of enlivening the plays.

For its subjects the Tram Theater goes to the everyday life of the factory and of the Union of Communist Youth, which, with more than 2,000,000 members, is by far, the largest young people's organization in the Soviet Union. The operetta, "Druzhnaya Gorka," is an amusing adaptation of old themes to new forms. The scene is laid in a resort where a group of young Communists are spending the summer. Two of them fall in love and this excites the ire of two stricter members of the Union, a young man and a girl who plan all sorts of obstacles for the loving couple. But the way is paved for an ending that is both happy and comic when these two censorious people in turn fall in love with each other.

An amplifier was used to lend strength to the voices of the actors in the numerous songs and choruses. The audience consisted largely of young workers, very similar to the actors on the stage. In the intermissions they walked about singing popular songs and snatches from the operetta; one felt again the elimination, to a large degree, of the customary line of division between spectator and actor.

The other play was more serious and, in places, duller, despite the liberal injection of acrobatics and the division of the action into short and lively scenes. Here there was a definite attempt to point a moral by showing the lives of two young communists, husband and wife, who drift away from the organization, the former out of desire to make more money, the latter through some misunderstandings connected with her past life, but return to the fold when they are caught up in the general wave of enthusiasm for the effort of their factory to outstrip its competitors in "building up socialism" by increasing output and cutting down production costs.

The technique of the Tram Theater is not unlike that of Russia's best-known iconoclastic producer, Vsevolod Meierhold; but, whereas Meierhold often goes over the heads of the workers in the complexity of his theatrical devices, the Tram remains consistently on a more popular level.

W. H. C.

New Talking Films

By RALPH FLINT

Hollywood, Calif.

NORMA SHEARER may be seen at Loew's State Theater in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's "The Last of Mrs. Cheney," jauntily taking up the rôle Ina Claire acted so brilliantly in the theater. Miss Shearer gives a distinguished account of herself in this adaptation of the Lonsdale comedy of smart English society folk that sets forth the reformation of a clever woman crook bent on securing a famous string of pearls from the unwitting hostess she has so assiduously cultivated.

This picture brings to the screen a type of dialogue not hitherto attempted by the Hollywood producers, who have, to date, contented themselves with samples of rather common or garden conversation. Frederick Lonsdale, the modern prototype of Oscar Wilde, deals in speech of the most sophisticated and brittle sort, garlanded with verbal figurations and freighted with tart and epigrammatical measures. Up till now the recorded word on the screen has had to do with sturdy fact or readily grasped retorts in the vernacular of the moment, but Miss Shearer and her associates prove by their intelligent reading of lines that there are practically no limits to what can be got across in talking pictures.

Basil Rathbone

Basil Rathbone is perhaps the mainstay of the piece, taking the part of the butterfly Lord Dilling that Roland Young made so telling on the stage. This well-known Broadway player brings just the proper note of sophistication needed to anchor the mood of the picture, and helps Miss Shearer to sustain the delightful situations that the playwright devised. This is Mr. Rathbone's first appearance in talking pictures, and should lead to many engagements for films dealing with smart-set subjects.

George Barraud, in his first important screen part, makes the butler, played on the stage by A. E. Mathews, an outstanding characterization, although it has been somewhat curtailed in the process of transference to the screen. He is a most sympathetic actor and should be heard from increasingly after his effective work beside Miss Shearer. Sidney Franklin has directed the film with discretion and an eye to its modish, mannered atmosphere, while Maude Turner Gordon, Hedda Hopper, Cyril Chadwick, Herbert Bunston and George K. Arthur all help to round out a well-balanced cast.

"Fashions in Love"

Adolphe Menjou, essaying his first talking part in pictures, comes off with unquestionable success. Cast as the romantically inclined musician of "The Concert," the play that Leo Dietrichstein once graced so ingratiatingly, Mr. Menjou capers through the various episodes with all his accustomed agility and insouciance, his vocalizing only serving to heighten the effect of his delicately shaded acting. It is a typical Menjou part, this of the philandering pianist who eventually comes to find his wife the one person of any consequence in his happiness.

Fay Compton, well-known English star, makes the wife an entirely credible and attractive person, while Miriam Seegar is wholly the young and infatuated admirer who finds the pianist's idiosyncrasies more than she had bargained for. Victor Schertzinger has directed the players understandingly, and John Miljan is another outstanding member of the cast. The picture runs attractively to the eye and the dialogue is well managed.

Walker Whiteside Again in 'The Hindu'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—At the President Theater, "The Hindu," by Gordon Kean, presented by the Henry Duffy players.

Walker Whiteside, as guest star, is at his best in the rôle of the suave Prince Tamar, and the play itself quite evidently has not lost its savour. The gem of all Mr. Whiteside's efforts in this production is the scene wherein he attempts to entertain his fair English guest, played by Miss Franc Hale, by showing her his pet snake, the wisdom tooth of a former sweetheart, and other attractions which fall short of the mark. The funniest episode is his reading of the lady's palm, with witty comments. The saving grace of Whiteside's humor overshadows many a preposterous situation.

Charles Penman manages rather well in the unsympathetic rôle of the Englishman who abducts his countrywoman, plans all sorts of villainy and then makes a gesture of atonement by attempting to save her, at his own desperate risk, from Hindu vengeance.

Walter Law evokes the illusion of a native priest involved in a plot to steal the sacred jewel of the people. Frank Henderson, as the servant Hari, assumes an air of intrigue, and Gladys Earlcott takes advantage of her one opportunity for dramatic fervor when she gives her son Tamar a tongue lashing for his untoward behavior in making love to the pretty foreigner.

After three acts of suspense, the dénouement still is a matter of surprise to the average patron. The piece was staged by Edwin H. Curtis in an attractive setting which includes mysterious doors, sliding panels and mystery-concealing draperies.

American Theater in Paris

Special from Monitor Bureau

Paris

AN AMERICAN theater in Paris has been established with the intention of its director, Wendell Phillips Dodge, that it should be permanent, in view of the prospective support of the large Anglo-American colony here.

Ambassador Myron T. Herrick was interested in the idea of a permanent American theater here and was to have been president of honor of the distinguished company of founders who will be behind Mr Dodge. One hundred prominent Americans, scattered from New York to San Francisco, and dwellers in Paris and London, are to put up substantial founders' subscriptions, it is said, which will provide a reserve fund.

Mr. Dodge foresees opportunities of offering educational advancement and of adding considerably to Franco-American rapprochement. His pro-French sympathies are well known. He handled, for example, the tour in the United States of Maurice de Féraudy and the players of the state theater, the Comédie-Française.

The Théâtre des Mathurins, quite close the Avenue de l'Opéra, is being used by Mr. Dodge for his opening play, "Sun Up," by Lula Vollmer, with Lucille La Verne. The reception of this drama of North Carolina has been excellent. It is new to Paris. Miss La Verne next plans to play Shylock's rôle in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice." Some of the Ben Greet players will fill out the cast for Mr. Dodge's next production, and he hoped Ben Greet himself will come over and help with the direction. Miss La Verne, under Mr. Dodge's management, expects to take "The Merchant of Venice" to London and then to Canada.

In October, the American Theater will settle down to its regular program. Miss La Verne and her company, and the Ben Greet players, will have gone to England. Mr. Dodge in the meanwhile will have brought over the 10 actors and actresses—most of whom have been already lined up—from America. Mr. Dodge promises a first-class company.

The repertory season from October to May is to give the Anglo-American colony a chance to see 10 of the better plays of the current or past season in New York. Possibly a foreign play of high caliber may be sandwiched in, or featured, as a first performance in English of the play. Another scheme of his is to have short engagements for American guest stars in plays from their repertoires.

This will be the second English-speaking theater here, for the company of Edward Stirling under the name of the English Players has been for a couple of years putting on plays at the Théâtre Albert I.

German Radio Advertising

SETTLING down in his favorite armchair with a sigh of content at the end of a busy day, the German radio listener can lose himself in the uninterrupted atmosphere of either a classical concert or a popular entertainment equal to that offered in the leading theaters. In the list of radiocasts for the day he may have noticed a lecture on some subject of vital interest to him. If so he can listen to it when the time comes with a feeling that it is reliable and free from coloring introduced by private interests.

With some three million other set owners, this listener has paid two marks annual license fee in order to be assured that the programs to which he and his friends listen are each the best of their type and are unadulterated by advertising. He has, in fact, subscribed to a season of symphony concerts and to an educational course and news service as well as to a fund for the protection of the radio waves from "the octopus of commercial propaganda." As far as he is concerned, whatever may be said of the freedom of the seas, Germania "rules the waves" emanating from her cities' radio stations.

Of course, there is advertising material on the air—a Government utilitarian enough to sell the use of postmarks on letters to private firms as an advertising medium would hardly neglect such an easy and legitimate source of revenue. This advertising, however, is kept entirely separate from the regular programs and the time which can be devoted to it is strictly limited to certain periods, varying at different stations, but totaling only 30 minutes or an hour each day.

No Regular Chains

There are no regular hook-ups of stations for sponsored programs, according to Fada. Just as is the case in newspaper advertising, each announcement is kept entirely separate from the editorial or program content of the station and each one is intended to touch the personal buying interests of local listeners. Prices, which are never mentioned in chain-sponsored programs in America, are necessarily given as part of this shopping news service. In the same way that illustration and design are used in printed advertising to attract attention to the message, so brief musical numbers are included in many of these programs and added interest is frequently provided by the use of requested numbers.

The listener, sitting comfortably at home in the evening awaiting the signal for supper, is content to listen to these announcements with their background of his favorite music. His wife, too, as she goes about her household work in the morning or early afternoon, enjoys the company provided by the pleasant voice of the advertising announcer. It is found that very much depends upon the audible individuality of the announcer. Women's voices have proved particularly attractive in Germany for carrying effective messages regarding household products to busy housewives. "Voices that smile" are in great demand.

An Advertising Cloak

"It is not only necessary to give the advertising a nice frock, it also wants a new cloak," says Erich Curth, director of the Hamburg station. "That nice cloak has to consist of music and entertainment. We have slowly arrived at the present level of radiocast advertising. It consists of a limited number of advertisements which take the form of little essays rendered by competent artists."

There are two classes of these announcements. The "simple advertisement" is made up of not more than 15 typewritten lines for which the average charge is 50 marks. The "lecture" must be of general interest and may last for 10 or 15 minutes at a cost of about 200 marks. These rates are increased 25 per cent on Saturdays and 50 per cent on Sundays. No advertising may be prepared in the first person.

In general, then, in spite of rare occurrences such as the recent kidnapping of a political speaker and the substitution of an address, purporting to come from his mouth but containing statements adverse to his real views, the radio listener of Germany is accustomed to clear statements of facts whether in advertising or in regular programs. The former are as distinct from the latter as are the editorial, news and entertainment pages of a newspaper from its advertising columns. Both come up to the standards provided by the total of 3,000,000 2-mark payments.

The Listener Speaks

THE favorite music of a renowned theologian was contrasted with that of the average metropolitan theatergoer on Monday night. At 9 o'clock, through a coast-to-coast network headed by WJZ, the Edison Hour was devoted to the selections chosen by Bishop William T. Manning of New York. It was followed at 9:30 through the WEAF transcontinental chain by the General Motors Family Party featuring a large number of the most popular numbers from the season's musical shows.

The Bishop leans toward the more solid and lasting compositions—as might be expected. Amongst these were works of Mendelssohn, Paderewski and other masters. He is not averse, moreover, to the rousing moments of opera as represented by the "Toreador's Song" from "Carmen." His taste also found satisfaction in the Negro spiritual "All God's Chillun Got Wings," which was provided by the Edisongsters, while a symphonic arrangement of "Smile" expressed another phase of his wide powers of appreciation.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern daylight except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR SATURDAY, JULY 27

Open Air Concerts

Goldman Band (WJZ). Wagner and Sullivan in respective fields. 8:45 p. m., Studio intermission, Rosalie Wolfe, soprano. 9:15 p. m.

Hollywood Bowl Concert (Union Oil—NBC Pacific). Eugene Goossens, the distinguished young British conductor of the Rochester Symphony Orchestra, is guest conductor in this his fourth season. It is interesting to note that album of records of a typical concert at the Bowl was made under his conductorship. 8:30 to 10 p. m.

Vocal and Instrumental

Jessica Dragonette, soprano (RCA—WJZ Chain). Old English and French ballads. Orchestral feature—Cyril Scott's "Lento," which breaks rules pleasantly and not startlingly. 3:30 p. m.

"The Cavalcade" (WEAF Chain transcontinental). An unusual program of Russian and Oriental music done by native specialists. Of interest is a Hindu love song interpreted by native Hindus and their instruments. 8 p. m.

World Premiere of "Himalayan Mountain Lullaby" (General Electric—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Latest work of Lily Strickland, composed during 10-year residence in India. An addition is "Musical Hash," an unfortunate title. It will probably be just that. Soloists, vocal quartet, two pianos and Nat Shilkret's orchestra. 9 p. m.

Musical Revue (ABC—Chain Pacific coast). Hits and hits that have found favor with the powers that be in radio—the listener. 6 p. m.

Temple of the Air (Temple—NBC Pacific). Diversified. 8 p. m.

Instrumental

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). 11 p. m.

Characteristic

Pickard Family (WJZ first 15—Blue Chain). "Front porch" melodies. 8:30 p. m.

"Nights in Spain" (KHQ, KOMO, KGO). Most of the music in this program was composed by other than Spaniards. 7 p. m.

Organ Recital

Jesse Crawford (CBS). A Californian who got his start in Los Angeles is organist at the Paramount, New York City, runs a school, makes records, and now his début over Columbia. 10:30 p. m.

Talk

"Tex" O'Reilly (WJZ Chain). Veteran newspaper man confirms preconceived notion of many of the comic opera aspects of some Latin-American revolutions. 7 p. m.

Vocal Duos

"The Two Troupers" (WJZ Chain—note change). "Song plugging" in basement music counter of department store is surely the bottom rung of the ladder. 10:30 p. m.

Skit

Herman and Flora Applebury (ABC Pacific Coast Chain). Briggsian. 8 p. m.

Two Pianos

Piano Twins (WEAF Chain). Lester Place and Robert Pascocello. 7:05 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

The Romancers (CBS). Ben Alley and Helen Nugent, harmony team, with orchestra. 8:30 p. m.

Joe Green and his orchestra (Temple—CBS). Featuring percussion instruments developed by Mr. Green. 9:30 p. m.

Vic Meyers and his orchestra; soloists (ABC Chain Pacific Coast). 9:30 p. m.

Troubadours (NBC—KOMO, KGO). Male quartet and two pianos. 10 p. m.

Musical Musketeers (KOMO, KGO, KPO). Walter Beban, director-saxophonist. 11 p. m.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, JULY 28

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., E. D. S. T. by WEEI, 590kc-508m.

NEW YORK—Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., by WPCH, 810kc-370m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. S. T., by WMBC, 1240kc-211m., joint auspices six Churches of Christ, Scientist.

CLEVELAND—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., by WJAY, 620kc-484m., auspices Churches of Christ, Scientist, Greater Cleveland

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. D. S. T., by KFKX-KYW, 1020kc-249m.

TERRE HAUTE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., by WBOW, 1310kc-229m.

ST. LOUIS — Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., by KFQA-KMOX, 1090kc-275m.

SEATTLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., P. S. T., by KOMO, 920kc-326m.

PORTLAND, Ore.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., P. S. T., by KOIN, 940-319m.

SAN FRANCISCO—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., P. S. T., by KFWI, 930kc-322m.

LONG BEACH—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., P. S. T., by KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

PASADENA — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., P. S. T., by KPSN, 950kc-316m.

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THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. Thirty-eight.
2. 24,000,000 square miles.
3. [illegible]
4. By pulling cornstalks for three days.
5. No; he was the son of a wealthy Gloucestershire knight, later becoming a pompous London merchant.

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In the Perspective of a Century

THE mere passage of a hundred years in time does not provide any magic formula for the correction of false estimates or the establishment of true ones in literature. Yet perhaps a whole century must elapse before we can hope to see the achievement of any age in adequate perspective. Half a century will not suffice because an immediately succeeding generation is not only too close to the period in question, but almost inevitably shows itself in some revolt against the temper of that period. Another half century must pass for the dispassionate and thorough sifting of the facts, which is the necessary foundation in the formation of fair judgments.

If this be accepted as a critical axiom, then the passage of the years alone has at last placed us in a position to discover that complex and brilliant achievement which we call the Romantic Movement in its true light for the first time. It is now a century since the last records of English Romanticists were written. In 1829, among the greater of them, Byron, Shelley and Keats had passed from the scene. The characteristic work of Coleridge, Wordsworth and Scott was done. Others, like Southey, Lamb and Hazlitt had spoken their most important messages to their time. Now, in 1929, it is we only who can, as it were, listen to the accent of their words through the amplifier of a century, and understand what they were trying to say. And this is one of the apparent paradoxes in the interpretation of literature: we lose certain lesser values—special idioms and temporary allusions—only to win the larger values which loom up in truer proportions against the expanding background of the years.

Even a casual glance at the prevailing views of the great Romanticists through the nineteenth century shows how limited and distorted was the outlook of even the most enlightened critics. Such critical astigmatism resulted in two fundamental misinterpretations: the supposition that the chief Romanticists were eccentric geniuses with unruly emotions and undisciplined imaginations which made them, to say the least, hazardous guides to profound thinking and sound conduct; and the assumption that they were revolutionaries breaking radically with the past and announcing insurgent doctrine and æsthetics.

As illustration of the first error we need only recall that the patient accumulation of the facts within a scant decade or two has transformed our knowledge of at least five of the major personalities of the Romantic period. Within that time William Blake has been practically discovered, and is now almost universally acclaimed as one of the extraordinary poetic geniuses of the world. Not so long ago the distinguished author of the Shelburne Essays dismissed him as a bizarre self-deceiver of most questionable sanity. Wordsworth himself, in the academic world at least, was suspected of a dangerously sentimental obsession for simple country folk and for all the fancied meanings of outer nature. He was supposed to urge unrestrained revery and complete reliance upon the feelings. Only in very late years have we come to understand his profound contributions to political thought and the richness and depth of his ethical wisdom. We have disproved Arnold's view that his poetry had no philosophy and the more widespread belief that when he tried to philosophize he ceased to be poetic. Even more sweeping perhaps is the change in our estimate of Coleridge. Of Coleridge as a poet we no longer shake our heads dolefully over the fragmentary and misty visions, for in such an exhaustive study as Professor Lowes' "Road to Xanadu" is revealed one of the most omnivorous and systematic intellects, with an incredible command of literature in all fields, striving to interpret the best philosophy of the ancient world in terms of the new German idealism. Instead of regarding him as a capricious dreamer we have at last recognized his insistence upon the rational power that "controls, determines and modifies the chaos of association."

For Keats and Shelley "the only privacy left is the privacy of glorious light." Culminating in the well-known exhaustive biographies which have appeared within five years, our increasingly thorough understanding of them has dispelled universally held misconceptions of a radical nature. Instead of the sensuous visionary with a preternatural gift of melting image but quite devoid of intellectual and moral vigor, the younger poet now stands forth as an original, virile thinker eagerly pursuing the best thought of the past. Just as fully in Shelley have we found at last no mere unbalanced enthusiast dominated by the absurd Utopia of Godwin, but the inspired spokesman of the idealism of Plato and Spinoza transformed into pictures of unearthly brilliance.

What a profound and clarifying change is this in our outlook upon these five great figures of that time! Yet even more important perhaps, as it is certainly more comprehensive, must appear our corrected perspective of the vast movement which they represented. Only within the present century have we come gradually to see that Romanticism expressed no sharp break with the thought of the eighteenth century or earlier times; that it was not so much a revolution as an evolution. Although the general temper of neoclassicism was dominant for two or three generations before Blake and Burns, we now understand that the most apparently unregenerate Augustans in somewhat restrained manner really admired most things romantic—"from moonlight to Milton." We now regard Romanticism as the expression of the questing urge in human nature, voiced in varying degrees in different times and finding singularly complete and exuberant outlets in a group of geniuses a century ago.

As the men and the movement now emerge in the full light of the appreciation so hastily sketched here, we need hardly remind ourselves that the values of this vastly enlarged and more accurate interpretation have far more than academic meaning. The events, both visible and invisible, of these momentous decades constitute one of the turning points in human progress and have of course determined the direction of a swiftly changing civilization in the century which has just passed. Expanded by the rapid developments which followed, the influences of the Romantic period have largely molded our own thought. It is therefore important for each one of us at the present time to understand as clearly as possible the elements of the thought which is in the very air we breathe, not to speak of the timeless values in the greater literature of the Romantic period. With full recognition of the human values thus revealed we shall also wish to pay homage to the army of obscure scholars whose minute and countless researches have slowly recovered and arranged the facts in the patterns of true interpretation. It is through their efforts alone that we can now see this crucial age in a perspective illumined with full light. They have grasped the opportunity presented from the vantage point which we enjoy. Their patience and insight have utilized the necessary passage of the years for the illumination of what time alone can bring. As I remarked at the beginning, the elapse of decades does not produce any magic formula for the correction of false estimates and the formation of true judgments, but the scholars to whom we are so deeply indebted have used the simple magic of devoted research to show us the Romantic Movement in its true proportions and meaning.

It happens also that we have today still another advantage in our effort to understand the Romantic outburst of a century ago. For we are living in an age which shows surprisingly close parallels in temper. Ours too is a time which keenly scrutinizes the standards and conventions of the past, which frankly revolts against much that is traditional and which is determined to experiment for itself. Contemporary poetry which is a significant index of the mood of the time showed an exceptionally sharp break with prevailing forms between 1910 and 1915, exactly one hundred years after the Romanticists were reaching out for new and richer modes of expression. The program of the Imagists announced in 1916 is almost identical with the new poetic creed of the greater poets of Wordsworth's age. So in other spheres of literature and thought our time is marked by the same daring and questing impulse. Not only then through the illuminations of the scholars but through the light from our own time can we appreciate with peculiar sympathy that great period which we find strikingly deflected in ours. Sometimes we can imagine that the century had not passed, but that with slight changes we ourselves were living again in the days of the Romanticists themselves. P. K.

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Côte d'Azur

Here where the Grecian galleys churned the foam
Along the shores where marched great Hercules,
Here where the mighty triremes of old Rome
Lifted their brazen beaks from azure seas;
Here where the Tyrians with their purple crept
Along the smiling coasts where Cæsar ruled,
Here where the corsairs like a whirlwind leapt
Upon the towns that Rome had built and schooled:

Now in the glittering light of southern morn
The humble fishing boats put out to sea,
The wind that fills their sails so stained and torn
Once drove an empire on to victory.
Unwittingly they go their craft to wage
Upon proud history's rich and golden page.

CHARLES GRENVILLE WILSON.

Sunbonnet Holidays

There came a scent into the room from the open window, one of those hot, reminiscent whiffs that have more subtlety than all the flower scents put together. Unnoticed at first, it persisted, and grew in strength with the power of the sun. And all the while it talked of something that had once happened, a most definite happening, mixed with excitement and seaside doings and being very young.

The sun beat down upon the sill and the woodwork glowed with delicious warmth beneath the touch. And the resin, or the paint, or whatever it may be that gives out scent under the compelling waves of heat, caught at something that had long lain sleeping, shook it into wakefulness, and found you, a small sunbonneted figure in a blue cotton frock, standing on the deck of a pleasure steamer on a very hot day. And the polished woodwork that topped the railing between you and the marvelous water gave forth a scent from its sticky surface that for some unaccountable reason stood for summer and the seaside.

Blissful were those sunbonnet holidays. They began each year with the buying of a piece of strong hessian and a large packing needle. All the boots and shoes of the family were packed into the round nursery bath, and the hessian was sewn over it with enormous stitches of string. The black trunks were brought down from the box-room, smelling a trifle musty when their trays were lifted out. The last year's labels, dusty and crumpled, were cut off and new ones, written with great care, tied on. A knot of scarlet tape was also affixed to the handles so that the trunks, gladstone-bags, hold-alls, and bath could easily be identified at each place where the family was obliged to change trains. On the very last night before departure all the luggage was assembled in the hall, a barrier to entrance or exit, but a glorious confirmation of the actuality of things. And then, as if to add the last drop to a cup of exquisite happiness, just as you were falling asleep, the sound of Cook's patient voice calling the cat in from the garden; the capturing of him with shuffles and rushes over, under and around the luggage, and the final banging of the front door as he was taken, in consoling arms, to the house of a kindly neighbor to board.

A wooden, yellow bus conveyed the family and luggage to the station; but not until the train was actually moving from the platform did you permit yourself to feel perfectly sure that some final decision would not be made to turn back and go home again.

Seaside holidays! The first glimpse of a strip of blue at the end of a clean, neat little road. The rushing into a neat little shop to buy spades and buckets; the being sent off with the father of the family to the sands while the mother and nurse saw to the unpacking and everything else. The finding of a newly tide-swept beach, all fresh and firm, with donkeys standing in a semicircle, each with a different colored band across its head, and each with a name painted clearly thereon so that you could choose your own donkey and have it for yourself all the holidays through. And then the final crawling into high beds at nightfall, with wonderful sheets beneath your chin, and stiff pillow-cases beneath your head, and the drowsy tumbling through a newly found space of freedom into a sleep of exquisite happiness.

"What do you say to a motor holiday this year?" said a voice from the room. "Just a suit case in the back, you know, and no bother with trains."

The sun had left the window sill, and the wooden frame was no longer warm. Silently, without saying goodby, the sunbonnet had slipped back into the shadows.

Pick Up Yo' Feet

Pick up yo' feet; don't shuffle along!
Raise up yo' haid; start humming a song!
Look wif a smile at folks what you meet;
Lif' up yo' haid, chile; pick up yo' feet!!

Raise up yo' thoughts; look up at the sky!
Lif' up yo' voice; sing: "Hebben is nigh!"
Send all de glooms back whar dey belong;
Lif' up yo' feet, an' raise up yo' song!

Stick out yo' chest, an' th'ow out yo' voice!
Put back yo' shoulders; praise an' rejoice!!
Join dat joy chorus; make it complete.
Lif' up yo' heart, an' pick up yo' feet!

DOUGLAS HYAN.



Fishing Boats—Côte d'Azur.

The Turning Point

Irritation filtered through the fluttering white curtains at the open window to the accompaniment of the shrill cries of playing children, and descended upon Mr. Bromley as he bent over his desk. He turned a preoccupied frown in the direction of the window, while his thoughts wrestled with the work that lay before him.

A louder shout from beneath the window stirred him. He crossed the room, his steps impatiently brisk, and closed the window, turning the cloud of his frowning preoccupation upon the boy who glanced up from the walk.

Back at the desk, accomplishment still eluded him. Words that should be selected, and strung in juxtaposition and continuity, remained in heterogeneous jumble or fell into awkward and inharmonious positions.

Presently from the window that overlooked the front porch came a decisively insistent "Meow!" Mr. Bromley fidgeted in his chair. He remembered Mrs. Bromley's parting injunction, "If Peter gets hungry, you'll find a saucer of milk in the kitchen. Call him in and feed him."

Peter was undoubtedly hungry. The volume of his plaint increased. And Mr. Bromley moved resignedly kitchenward. He opened the door to the back porch, and paused in irresolute self-consciousness. He had heard Mrs. Bromley calling Peter in a high-pitched, staccato treble, "Kitty-kitty-kitty-kitty!" all strung together, and carried out into prolonged sequence. Mr. Bromley opened his mouth, but no sound came forth; dignity, austere and frigid, arose, and barred the shrill triviality of the required call. Mr. Bromley compromised with dignity. "Here, Peter!" he called. "Come, Peter!"

From the front porch Peter wailed again, and Mr. Bromley tried once more. "Here, Peter, Peter!" He waited interminably, and the thought of his unfinished work prodded sharply. Then he stepped decisively out on the porch, and turned his back squarely on dignity. "Come, kitty-kitty-kitty-kitty!" he called, and the words ran trippingly from his tongue. He even achieved a surprising treble effect.

Peter burst through the bushes at the side of the porch in a flurry of eagerness, and rubbed against Mr. Bromley's legs with an ingratiating purr.

Mr. Bromley closed the kitchen door, and returned to his work with a warm glow of accomplishment banishing irritation. That which had seemed trivial suddenly danced through his thoughts in rippling cadence. Words marched before him in orderly exactness, and wheeled into their places with the precision of trained soldiers.

Before he sat down at the desk Mr. Bromley opened the window. The small boy on the walk beneath the window glanced up, his cheeks creasing in a smile of sheer, good-natured boyishness, and Mr. Bromley found himself giving back an undignified, friendly grimace.

As he turned back to his desk his work beckoned invitingly. Something more fragrant than the breath of roses that wafted up from the border along the walk; something far lovelier than the warble of the oriole in the maple tree, rode in on the crested wave of the children's voices, still at play, and filled that place where irritation had so lately striven for occupancy.

Der schmale Weg

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE in der Bibel enthaltenen Verheißungen Christi Jesu haben Tausenden Hoffnung und Trost gebracht, und viele Menschen haben sich ernstlich bemüht, seinen Lehren gemäß zu leben. Ein Ausspruch des Meisters ist jedoch manchmal als „eine harte Rede" angesehen worden; denn seine Befolgung scheint große Selbstaufopferung zu fordern. Er lautet: „Gehet ein durch die enge Pforte. Denn die Pforte ist weit, und der Weg ist breit, der zur Verdammnis abführet; und ihrer sind viele, die darauf wandeln. Und die Pforte ist eng, und der Weg ist schmal, der zum Leben führet; und wenige sind ihrer, die ihn finden". Viele haben danach verlangt, das Leben zu erlangen, das ewig ist. Da aber der Eingang durch die enge Pforte und die Richtung des schmalen Weges unklar schienen, und da des Meisters Gebot anscheinend das Aufgeben von vielem forderte, was das sterbliche Dasein angenehm und erfreulich zu machen scheint, so haben es viele Sucher vorgezogen, durch die weite Pforte zu gehen und mit den Weltlichgesinnten auf dem breiten Wege zu wandeln, der zum Verderben führt.

Auf Seite 242 des christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft: „Es gibt nur einen Weg zum Himmel, zur Harmonie, und Christus zeigt uns diesen Weg in der göttlichen Wissenschaft. Das heißt, keine andere Wirklichkeit kennen—kein andres Lebensbewußtsein haben—als das Gute, als Gott und Seine Widerspiegelung, und sich über die sogenannten Schmerzen und Freuden der Sinne erheben". Dies ist zweifellos der schmale Weg, von dem der Meister sprach, und von dem er keinen Schritt abwich. Er war sich immerdar der Tatsache bewußt, daß Gott das einzig wirkliche Leben ist, und daß der zu Seinem Bilde geschaffene Mensch die göttliche Widerspiegelung dieses Lebens ist. Da er dies wußte, konnte er sich über die falschen Annahmen von körperlichem Schmerz und körperlicher Freude erheben und dadurch die Kranken heilen, die Sünder umwandeln und sogar die Toten auferwecken. Wenn nun die Pforte eng ist, wie kann man dann hindurchgehen? Sie ist nur für diejenigen eng, die sie nicht suchen wollen, sondern befriedigt durch die weite Pforte gehen.

Für denjenigen, der von ganzem Herzen Gott sucht, kommt die Zeit, wo er die enge Pforte offen vor sich sieht. Tausende von Suchern sind durch ernstes Eindringen in die Bibel und in das christlich-wissenschaftliche Lehrbuch durch diese Pforte zum Frieden eingegangen und haben damit angefangen, auf dem Wege zu wandeln, den Jesus als den schmalen bezeichnete,—ja, schmal für diejenigen, die auf dem breiten Wege weltlicher Freuden, dem Wege des Sichgehenlassens, wandeln wollen. Für denjenigen aber, dessen ernstes Verlangen es ist, Gott zu kennen, ist er nur in dem Sinne schmal, daß er überall von dem göttlichen Schutz umgeben und durch das Gesetz Gottes eingefriedigt ist, an dem alle Pfeile des Irrtums machtlos abprallen.

Diesen Weg gehen heißt nicht, etwas Gutes und Wünschenswertes aufgeben. Nur eines muß aufgegeben werden, nämlich eine falsche Lebensauffassung, die Auffassung des Lebens im Fleische, getrennt von Gott, der der Geist, das Leben, ist. Das Wandeln auf dem schmalen Wege beraubt uns nicht der Freude und des Glücks, die auf Grund geistiger Widerspiegelung unser sind, sondern bringt uns Glück und Freude die Fülle. Denn in dem Maße, wie die falsche Auffassung des Lebens im Fleische durch die wahre Auffassung des Lebens, das Gott ist, verdrängt wird, beginnt man zu verstehen, daß die sogenannten Schmerzen und Freuden der Sinne unwirklich und vorübergehend sind.

Christus Jesus war durch kein sogenanntes Stoffgesetz begrenzt. In der erhabenen Gewißheit, daß er jederzeit Gottes Allmacht widerspiegle, schritt er über die Wogen und stillte den Sturm. Reichlich speiste er das Volk, so daß der scheinbar kärgliche Vorrat „überlief" und gesammelt wurde. Vollständig, unbegrenzt und bereitwillig heilte er die Kranken. Mit größter Liebe und tiefstem Erbarmen erweckte er den Sünder aus seiner falschen Auffassung des Selbst. Gerade wegen seines Wandelns auf dem schmalen Wege war Jesus in allen seinen Worten und Werken erhaben, edelmütig.

Es mag Zeiten geben, wo der Weg in schwierigem Sinne schmal scheint, wo es schwer ist, nicht davon abzuweichen. Doch wir brauchen nicht von einer Seite zur andern zu sehen. Wir brauchen unsern Blick nur unerschütterlich auf das Ziel des unbegrenzten, unendlichen, vollkommenen und freien ewigen Lebens gerichtet zu halten. Dann werden in der Tat alle Scheinbegrenzungen beseitigt werden, und wir werden sehen, daß wir das Leben in Reinheit, Gesundheit, Frieden—in allen rechten Ideen, woraus der zum Bilde Gottes geschaffene Mensch besteht—widerspiegeln, wodurch wir beweisen, daß wir durch die enge Pforte eingegangen sind und unbeirrt auf dem schmalen Wege wandeln, der für unsere willigen Füße durchaus nicht schmal ist, sondern in dem Maße immer breiter wird, wie das Verständnis des Lebens, das Gott ist, uns zur einzigen Wirklichkeit wird.

Moonlight on the Floor

What is this wispy bit of gossamer I find here,
Trailing so lightly across my cottage floor—
This delicate, filmy thing like a drift of mist luminous with starshine?

Some fairy princess must have passed this way while I was gone,
And left behind her gauzy scarf
To lie like a shred of sea mist along the splintered floor.

DOLORES CAIRNS.

The Narrow Way

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE promises of Christ Jesus contained in the Bible have brought hope and consolation to countless thousands, and many have earnestly striven to carry out his teachings. One saying of the Master's, however, has sometimes been looked upon as "an hard saying," for it has seemed to require much self-sacrifice in the following of it: "Enter ye in at the strait gate: for wide is the gate, and broad is the way, that leadeth to destruction, and many there be which go in thereat: because strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it." Many have desired to attain the life which is eternal; but because the entrance through the strait gate and the direction of the narrow way have seemed obscure, and because the Master's command has seemed to necessitate the surrender of much that makes mortal existence seem pleasant and enjoyable, these seekers have allowed themselves to drift through the wide gate, journeying with the worldly-minded along the broad way which leads to destruction.

On page 242 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes: "There is but one way to heaven, harmony, and Christ in divine Science shows us this way. It is to know no other reality—to have no other consciousness of life—than good, God and His reflection, and to rise superior to the so-called pain and pleasure of the senses." This is undoubtedly the narrow way of which the Master spoke, and from which his steps never deviated. He was eternally conscious of the fact that God is the only real Life, and that man made in His image is the divine reflection of this Life. Knowing this, he was able to rise above the false beliefs of pain and pleasure in matter, and thereby heal the sick, reform the sinner, and even raise the dead. Now, if the gate is strait, how may one pass through it? It is strait only to those who are not willing to look for it, but are content to drift through the wide gate.

To the one seeking for God with his whole heart, there comes a time when the strait gate is seen standing open before him. Thousands of such seekers have entered this gateway to harmony by the study of the Bible, together with the Christian Science textbook, and so have begun to walk in the way which Jesus described as narrow,—narrow, indeed, to those whose desire is to walk in the broad way of material pleasures, the way of self-indulgence. But to him whose earnest desire is to know God, it is narrow only in the sense that it is hedged on all sides by divine protection, and fenced by the law of God, before which every shaft of error falls powerless.

To walk in this way does not mean the giving up of anything good and desirable. One thing only is there to be given up, namely, a false sense of life, a sense of life in matter separate from God, who is Spirit, Life. Instead of depriving us of the joy and happiness which are ours by right of spiritual reflection, the journey along the narrow way brings abundant happiness and joy; for as the false sense of life in matter is replaced by the true sense of Life as God, one begins to see that the so-called pains and pleasures of the senses are unreal and transitory.

Christ Jesus was unlimited by any so-called material laws. He walked over the waves and stilled the tempest with the grand certainty of reflecting God's omnipotence at all times. He fed the multitude abundantly, so that the seemingly meager supply brimmed over and was gathered up. He healed the sick completely, fully, freely. With the broadest love and compassion, he raised the sinner from his false sense of self. In all his words and works, from the very fact of his walking in the narrow way, Christ Jesus was great, magnanimous.

There may be times when the path seems narrow in a difficult sense, when it is hard to keep our feet from turning aside; but we do not need to look from side to side. We need only to keep our gaze steadfastly fixed on the goal of eternal Life, unlimited, infinite, full, and free. Then indeed will all seeming limitations be broken down, and we shall find ourselves reflecting Life in purity, health, harmony,—in all the right ideas which constitute man in God's image,—thereby proving that we have entered the strait gate and are walking steadfastly in the narrow way, a way far from narrow to our willing feet, but ever growing broader and broader as the understanding of Life as God becomes to us the only reality.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Messengers

Anemone and graceful adder's-tongue,
With golden cowslips, yellow as the sun
And fresh as brooks by which they sprung;
Sweet violets that we love; and, one by one,
The blossoms that come after,—cherry-bloom
And snow of shad-bush, wilful columbine
In pale red raiment, and the milky stars
Of chickweed-wintergreen; the trilliums fine
That make the robins sing; slim walnut-buds
In satin sheen, and furry curling ferns,
Like owlets half awake; with floods
Of alder tassels that drop dust of gold
On the dark pools where, 'twixt the bars
Of piercing sunbeams, speckled troutlings dart:

—From "Berries of the Brier," by ABLO BATES.

Granada—a Mountain City

Granada is held to be one of the loveliest places in the whole world. The city lies at the point where the Sierra Nevada puts forth its foothills, a bundle of rays extending toward the Vega like gigantic roots that have come up out of the ground. The new section of the city has spread placidly over the plain with its spacious horizontal streets and lines of elms (alamedas), or is wedged in between the hills, following the valleys and riverbeds, and terminating in thin lines extending far into the Sierra. The older part of the city has not been able to make itself so comfortable. These ancient quarters still bear marks of having been built in insecure times, when the houses clung for protection to the steep mountain ridges. There they still stand, a densely packed mass, like a flock of frightened mountain goats. So have they stood for many peaceful centuries, still spying out the enemy in a sort of petrified panic.

Steep staircase streets lead through the city, with traces of Moorish times meeting your eyes everywhere. Here, a great vaulted cistern covered with glazed tiling; there the ruins of a little mosque or an arched gate built to break the force of a hostile onslaught. In the city walls are fragments of stucco arches resting upon marble columns, and now and again your eye wanders into a still perfect Moorish courtyard.

In some places the slope becomes too sharp to be negotiated by staircases and the path is then obliged to assume a long zigzag rise. It has been impossible to build houses except on the inside of the zigzag, where they must use the mountain for a back. The outer edge of the path is a white railing and a file of slender cypresses topped by an ocean of blue. As you mount the path into an endless labyrinth of cabins and weather-beaten walls, fig trees peer forth from the ruins. . . .

We creep under the broad Moorish wall, cross a sun-dried, parched mountain top and are again on the southern slope of the range. The steep declivity is covered with Indian fig-cactus, which grips the cliffs with its broad, flat roots. Below us, the paths meander down like ribbons along the mountain-slope, and over them irregular rows of smoking chimneys seem to stick at right angles to the red mountain soil. We can see the entrances to the caves from here. . . . At certain points the steep, rocky wall changes to terraces where peach-trees and almonds blossom; at other points the walls are pitted by soft shots, sites of caves that have collapsed.—MARTIN ANDERSON NEXO, in "Days in the Sun."

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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EDUCATIONAL

Bringing Out the Singing Tone of the Natural Speaking Voice

By CARILYN STEVENS

THE natural, normal human voice has many beautiful possibilities. Among these is what is called the "singing tone." Hit a piece of wood with a wooden stick—a dull thud. Now tap lightly a goblet of fine glass. You hear something quite different. This pleasant sound is due to the harmonics or overtones, chiming in tune with the fundamental note. Now this ringing, singing, chiming quality is exactly what we may hope to bring forth in our own voices, probably to a much greater extent than we are now doing. But to do so four things will be necessary: an honest, listening ear, some knowledge of the vocal instrument, patience and perseverance. Learn to listen to your own voice and let your ear be your critic who will pass honest judgment upon your vocal performance.

There are two forms of the vocalized breath we call voice. One is spoken of as nasal or upper resonance. The other as oral, lower, or vowel resonance. In this article we are dealing exclusively with nasal resonance.

The three nasals in English are M-N-NG. That is, in making these sounds, the air passes out through the nasal passages. They are the only true nasals we have in English and much of the responsibility of nasal resonance, therefore, rests upon their shoulders. However, they occur so often and are so well adapted to "singing" that they are quite able to fulfill their duties properly if we will but give them a chance. First they must have a free course and second, they must be given sufficient time in which to "sing."

Letting Go

By a free course we mean a wide open throat, relaxed jaw, back of the tongue completely relaxed and nasal passages free from obstruction. Most of us (Americans, at least) will do well to give considerable attention to the question of an open throat; for with a tight, contracted throat no one can expect to bring forth the beautiful quality of voice that rightfully belongs to him. The voice is very sensitive to conditions of thought, as most vocal teachers of today will agree. Mental states have a decided effect upon the throat, causing contraction. Fear is one of these, so is self-consciousness, so is self-repression. A tight throat is often the result of a so-called high-strung, nervous temperament. Such persons must patiently and perseveringly "let go," both mentally, and physically if they are to "sing" when they speak.

The throat must learn to open almost as wide for speech as for a yawn. Indeed, yawning is often given as an exercise to teach the tongue obedience. Having yawned several times, completely to relax, throat, tongue and jaw, try to speak a sentence realizing this same relaxation. If you find this hard to do you must work patiently back from the yawn to the sentence. The ability to realize this relaxed condition of these organs in speech must be acquired.

Some exercises are given below, which if patiently and perseveringly practiced will be of great assistance in developing the singing quality. For exercises 1, 2 and 3 I am indebted to instruction received under Miss Belle Kennedy at the School of Speech, Northwestern University.

Regularity

A few minutes given to this work every day is of far more value than much more time spasmodically devoted to it. Correct posture has much to do with the quality of the speaking voice. Therefore, in doing these exercises take a correct standing position.

Exercise for Singing Tone—1

With fully expanded chest (shoulders relaxed) hum down the scale from A to C, prolonging the hummed "m" on each note. Begin the hum with an aspirate, or gentle sigh—h-m-m. Inhale at every change of pitch and prolong the hum as long as can be done with ease.

This humming should at first be done softly, quietly and quite easily. Do not try to force or push the sound either in volume or duration. The ability to hum longer on a single breath and louder will come with practice and control. If the throat becomes tired it is because it is not sufficiently relaxed and you must go back to your yawning exercise. While doing this humming the jaw must be relaxed, tip of tongue at lower front teeth and teeth slightly apart.

Exercise 2

Having gone down the scale from A to C, intone on C three times the word, many-many-many. Then speak the word three times, naturally, but trying to retain the "hum."

Next take the following sentences and selections in the same way, first intone them, then speak them, trying to let the nasals hum or "sing" whenever they occur. Start all M-words with an aspirate hum before going into the words. For example, H-m-m-myriads. Inhale at natural pauses in longer selections.

1. Many, many miles of aimless wandering. (On one breath).
2. Myriads of rivulets, hurrying through the lawn,
   The moan of doves in innumerable elms,
   And the murmuring of innumerable bees.
3. For final M's

   When from the clock's last chime
   Silence beats his drum,
   Space with her gaunt, grey eyes
   and her brother Time,
   Wheeling and whispering come,
   She with the mold of form, he with the loom of rhyme—

4. Take any verse of poetry and before reading each line start with an h-m-m hum, then go into the reading.

Give Time to Sing

Above it was said that not only must we provide free passages for our little trio of friends, M, N, NG, but that they must be given time in which to "sing." The average person gallops along so rapidly in his every day speech that even if the passages are open and M, N, NG come sailing freely through, their vibrations are cruelly shut off before they have had their rightful opportunity to show what they can do. Most of us talk more than we need to. If we would take time to say what is necessary in a beautiful, singing tone most of our friends would forgive us for many things left unsaid. Learn to slow up consciously the tempo of your rapid-fire speech, at least on the nasals, especially initials and finals, until the overtones have a chance to chime. This suggestion has proved of value in a number of cases of particularly "wooden" or "flat" voices. A further suggestion to public speakers and readers is to learn to climax whenever possible on these valuable props. An example of this effective climaxing is given below.

A young actress appeared several years ago in a well-known play. Her various other attainments were far superior to the quality of her voice. This intelligent young woman seized upon this idea and used it with such diligence that again and again throughout her performance the flatness of her voice was retrieved as she allowed her voice to soar and sing on her initial and final nasals. This is an open secret free to all. Anyone may avail himself of its benefit, who is as wise as this young actress; and he can bring forth proportionately good results.

An example of climaxing on a nasal is taken from "The Brown Snow Bird," by Helen Holdsworth.

I, too, remember my spring and the nest of it,
Ah, but I'm afraid I'm not making the best of it.
Teach me thy courage, thy cheer and the rest of it,
Teach me to SING (climax on NG)
When the days are most drear.

Examples of "singing" on nasals in everyday speech—In a telephone call: "Seven (let *n* sing), nine, four, one." . . . "How to bring out the *singing* quality is an open secret to which all are welcome."



Courtesy of German Tourist Information Office.

Making Hay Is Part of the Activity of the Country Schools in the German Free School Movement. Both Outdoor and Indoor Physical Work Are Part of the Social and Academic Program.

Better Business Letters

By CHARLES EDGAR BUCK,
Consulting Literary Counselor, Boston, Mass.

25—The Letter of Application for a Position

(Concluded)

Opening sentences—continued.

In applying for the position of "Private Secretary to a Busy Man," I venture to place my qualifications before you, believing they will meet the requirements.

When you learn from this letter that I have had eight years' experience in hotel work, I believe you will at least be willing to talk with me about the managerial position advertised in this morning's Herald.

Often it is resultful to include a tabulated statement in a letter which may begin as illustrated in the first opening sentence above. Headings in this statement may be—

Experience: (Details pertinent to the position sought.)

Education: (Concise exposition.)

General Qualifications: (Age; married or unmarried; nationality. Religion may or may not be indicated.)

The subjects of salary and references, unless requested in an advertisement, should be discussed at an interview.

Then comes the closing sentence. Make it specific. Make it compelling so that the prospective employer will find it *easy to act*. Here are three resultful closing paragraphs:

Will you please let me know when it will be convenient for you to see me. My telephone is . . .

May I have the pleasure of meeting you and giving you added information about my experience and education? My telephone, etc.

Will you grant me the favor of an interview?

Good complimentary closes are—Respectfully yours; Earnestly yours; Sincerely yours.

To sum up—bend your every effort toward leading the prospective employer to desire to interview you. Very few positions are filled without a conference between the persons interested. It is, therefore, of greatest importance that your letter be sufficiently convincing to lead the prospective employer to seek an interview with you.

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This is the final article on Better Business Letters. The author hopes that the readers have found as much pleasure in studying the suggestions and ideas as he has found in contributing them to the Monitor.

The Parent

Helping the Child to Be Resourceful

NOTHING can be more gratifying to a teacher or a mother who is putting patience and time into the training of her child, than to find that she is building toward resourcefulness.

The little child who has been taught from babyhood to make and enjoy his own little forms of play—his crowings and gurglings, his hand clappings and baby gyrations, his pat-a-cake games, his hiding and peek-a-boo, will be able a few months later to build and construct and make in his own independent fashion.

He will not find it necessary to wait for his mother to tell him just what to build, he will not have to disturb her work that he may enjoy the pictures in his book. He will be able to sit by himself and look at pictures and tell his own little stories about them, he will be able to color with his crayons, to cut outlined pictures with his blunt-edged scissors, to build houses and barns, tunnels and bridges with his blocks. Every moment of his day will be full of interesting things that he can do.

Full of Happy Doings

I recently observed a little girl of three and a half at play. She had been brought up from babyhood with the idea that she could do many things by herself. There was no crying, whining or nagging at her mother to stop work in order to show her this or make her that.

From the time she was dressed in the morning until bedtime, her day was full of plannings, of doings, of little experiments. She could give regular concerts with the help of her toy piano and a few song books. She could make all sorts of interesting animals and people from clothespins. She could play house with her dolls and her cat for long periods of time.

She seemed to know without the advice of her mother when it was best to change from one type of play to another. If she had been playing, skipping and jumping, she would settle down for a quiet half hour or more with her picture puzzles and her box of crayons.

Initiative Encouraged

It was a joy to visit in that home. There was no straining of efforts or wrangling of voices. Mother and child each went about her own work full of many more interesting things to do than the time would allow.

The efforts of the child to plan her own work was noted by mother and daddy. Each new step in the endeavor that meant new thinking, more initiative or independence, was encouraged and praised.

It is no wonder that at the end of the day when story and bedtime came that the little girl whispered to her mother, "I has been a busy girl today, hasn't I?" She had learned early in her little life one of the most valuable of lessons—the lesson of knowing how to keep busy.

F. P. T.

Home Chautauqua That Unified a Farm County

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Moscow, Ida.

A WHOLE farming county here virtually "went to school" when four communities joined in putting on a home-talent "Farmers' Chautauqua." Started to brighten the outlook of an agricultural section dulled by what was called a depression, it brought bigger returns than even the organizers expected.

"The results have been far in excess of our expectations," said the Rev. K. L. Haga of the Fairfield Community Church, who headed the chautauqua committee. "Frankly, it is hard to arrive at a proper conclusion as to the best results coming from our 'experiment.' Something new keeps coming up all the time. The chautauqua is still street talk with our citizens."

This chautauqua brought out forcibly that rural districts, no matter how few the people or isolated, have much real good talent if it is given an opportunity to manifest itself. Camas County now has a census of its talent, youthful and adult. For instance, it has found that residing in the county are 24 college and university graduates representing 17 different institutions. And the population of the county is only about 1500. This talent census will serve as a foundation for further home talent undertakings, including the second chautauqua this coming fall.

Displaced County Rodeo

A result of the home-talent chautauqua, which will interest the many people who have opposed rodeos, is that it displaced a county rodeo. For 20 years the county has had its rodeo each August. The usual carnivals and semi-gambling devices visited the county to make their harvest this day. Hundreds of dollars were taken out annually by the carnival operators. The citizens now say, "No more rodeos for us."

"Every section of the county was brought together during the chautauqua and the socializing effect proved of immense value," explained the Rev. Mr. Haga. "There has been a quickening of appreciation of opportunities in the county. Several ranch homes now have painted buildings and other improvements, the incentive for this bit of pride being directly traceable to inspirations received during the chautauqua programs. A larger campaign for beautifying home property is certain to grow out of it. A winter home-talent lyceum course, similar in purpose to the chautauqua, is now being arranged. Another outgrowth of the interest aroused in making the best of opportunities offered is manifest in steps leading to a county chamber of commerce."

Actual preparation of the program was in the hands of the four Granges of the county. Each was asked to assume the responsibility for one-half of the program each night. Thus efforts early were spiced with community competition. Speakers were obtained with ease. Most of them were Idahoans of prominence, who, as a manifestation of their interest in the rather unique venture, made the trip to Fairfield at their own expense.

Educational Side

Speakers included Gov. H. C. Baldridge of Idaho; R. E. Shephers, president of the state chamber of commerce; Dean E. J. Iddings, University of Idaho college of agriculture; W. W. Deal, state Grange master and national Grange chaplain; and John S. Welch, state commissioner of agriculture. These speakers discussed various economic and social subjects, in national and international scope with special applications to the limited area of Camas County and its people, thus giving the educational phase of the program a distinct local value.

The entertainment recalled the old days when home talent plays, community parties and entertainments constituted the chief source of a rural community's social and intellectual recreation. There were several home talent plays, plenty of wholesome vaudeville and excellent musical numbers. A junior chautauqua was organized for the children. No admission was charged but at each program a collection was taken. The offerings totaled $205. Expenses were $137, approximately $500 less than the sum asked for the commercial chautauqua.

Agricultural leaders in many states already have sent inquiries to Camas County wanting to know about the undertaking and its plan of organization. Realizing that such programs offer unusual possibilities in sparsely settled rural communities, Dean Iddings is considering sponsoring events of a similar nature in four or five Idaho counties this fall under the direction of the university extension division.

The Rev. Mr. Haga says, "The home-talent chautauqua offers a fine chance for local education and local development that is very entertaining and financially within the reach of practically any community or county. I believe that the general management and plans for furthering this type of chautauqua should be under the supervision of the extension divisions of our state universities or agricultural colleges. I think the radio would not prove a competitor to this kind of chautauqua as it surely is to the commercial chautauqua. Many inquiries have been received concerning this home talent program. In some cases the granges inquire and in others the American Legion is interested. I have not as yet offered any suggested plans. All I can tell them is 'How Camas County in Idaho' put on its program last fall."

SCHOOLS—European

A Day at **Sherbrook School** Buxton, England

A Boarding School for Girls that is DIFFERENT!

DAWN, in Buxton—the beautiful English Mountain Spa of Blue Waters, a thousand feet above the sea—can be a thing of rare beauty.

The wind calls from miles of Gorse and purple Moor. The trees answer "Hush!"



A golden sun comes up with a shout over Kinder Scout. The day at Sherbrook has begun.

Merry voices, a pattering of feet and gushing of many waters in many bathrooms; the song of the birds outside; within are clear voices singing amid the splashes.

Soon, down under the trees a brief word from an energetic Games Mistress and away twinkle sixty feet. Unlike my lady of the Georgian period whose "feet beneath her Gown like tiny mice peep in and out"—the feet of Sherbrookians speed into a swinging stride for the morning run. Away down the hill, encircling fields yellow with buttercups, a laughing group swings through the morning air.

In ten minutes they re-appear, girlish faces aglow and eyes sparkling, to assemble for a few quiet minutes. The Principal gathers the whole School for the Daily Lesson Sermon, mental refreshment and quiet study of the Book of Books; seeking the Golden Thread of Truth which is the basis of all work in this unusual School.

The keen bracing air makes breakfast no dilatory affair. At 8:45 a. m. a brief interval for bed-making and quiet preparation for studies. At 9:00 a. m. Roll call in a charming oak-panelled hall heralds serious work.

The Academic teaching is of special interest to parents for it is based upon the famous Dalton System.

In brief, the system is that each pupil is given her own assignment of work each month, in accordance with her progress and development. Each subject is dealt with individually for each child, an amount of work is set for the month in each subject, which has to be done and done properly.

The Class Rooms are so arranged that the presiding Mistress in each subject remains in her own Class Room and the pupils are free to work their assignments in whichever class room they choose.

Each child makes its choice in a different way. No two children are alike. One may be slow at one subject, and very quick at another. The freedom of choice encourages the pupil to secure special attention for a subject in which she is less proficient.

The result of this is that by the end of the month she has completed her tasks in such a way that the Mistresses responsible for the different subjects have been able to encourage the brilliant child whilst extra attention and individual help have been given to the child who is a little troubled over a subject.

By means of this system, a girl brilliant in Mathematics can work in a group with higher class students. A girl backward in French can go on steadily receiving aid in a lower group, and is thus not keeping other more advanced girls back.

The joy of being able to choose rotation of subjects is palpable in the thoughtful way in which the little ones make their decisions. The MUST has gone. The desire to excel has taken its place. The incentive is on the side of liberation so that a difficult lesson, instead of being a "bogey," becomes an opportunity to catch up and rise into a more advanced group.

What a child chooses to do is joyfully done.

In the afternoon games, Tennis, Swimming, Net-ball, Hockey, Cross-country runs, tramps over moors, and through dales, are interspersed with special classes on Botany, Tracking, Geology, etc.

Wonderful afternoons are spent in the countryside (which teems with historical and geological interest) under the direction of an able Specialist.

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Elocution is very successful, Sherbrookians winning top places in Area Examinations.

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Visits are made to the John Rylands Library, Manchester, the Hallé Concerts, the Russian Ballet and Shakespearean Plays.

The girls attend all Christian Science Services and Lectures, opportunities for which occur during each term.

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Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are always welcome at Sherbrook School for the aim of this great newspaper is held constantly before its Principal and Teachers and its columns are used daily in the School curriculum.

Illustrated Prospectus and full information can be obtained on application to the Principal,
MISS DOROTHY G. HARDY, Sherbrook School, Northwood, Buxton, England
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Women's Enterprises and Activities

Coptic Women Combat Illiteracy

By BEATRICE HILL OGILVIE

"TO FIGHT illiteracy and foster the arts" is the aim of Mme. Esther Fahmy Wissa Bey, the distinguished Egyptian feminist. She is a Copt, that is to say, an Egyptian Christian, of aristocratic lineage and great wealth, who helped start the woman movement in 1918. Since then she has divided her time between encouraging the Nationalists in their struggle for independence and in organizing social welfare work among the women.

"I foresee the day when Egypt will be free to work out her own destiny," Mme. Wissa declares. "And when that day comes our women must be ready to share fully in the advancement of our country."

Few women of contemporary Egypt are so well equipped as Mme. Wissa to lead the cultivated minority of women in the vital work of social betterment. As a student of the civilization of ancient Egypt, she knows what Egyptian women achieved in the past. And as a friend of Saad Zaghlul Pasha, as well as of those patriots who now strive to carry on his policies, she has secured thorough grasp of the problems of the present era. It is her conviction that the progress of Egypt depends chiefly on the moral fiber of her people which must be strengthened by educating the masses.

"We need a Moses to lead us and through uplifting our women we will develop one," Mme. Wissa told me recently.

Societies for Women's Advancement

To open doors of educational opportunities for women she employs her brilliant gifts as journalist, polemic speaker and organizer. Not content with the opening of training schools for girls, which alone was a great victory for women, she enlisted the support of many of the wealthiest women of Egypt to form the New Woman Society. Together they raised sufficient funds to start a school for orphans, where in addition to elementary training, girls are taught rug-making and fine needle work. Formerly orphans were fortunate in securing employment as inexperienced servants but today they go forth equipped to earn the wages of skilled artisans.

Encouraged by the success of this effort, Mme. Wissa determined to dig still deeper at the roots of ignorance. For years she has befriended the wives of the fellahin, Egypt's vast army of illiterate peasants, who toil on the cotton lands of the Nile Valley, and she has given aid to the desperately poor of Cairo and of Alexandria. From this intimate study she was convinced that to reach bedrock in social betterment, a way must be devised to instruct mothers. With this purpose in view she organized the "Work for Egypt Society" which opened child welfare units in Cairo and Alexandria. Just as this movement was being launched, cotton, which is the backbone of Egypt's prosperity, declined in value and the political situation grew steadily more involved. All of her resourcefulness was taxed to the utmost to keep her colleagues united and enthusiastic in the arduous task of raising funds and organizing a staff of social workers. Yet the organization grew and now at the end of two years hundreds of mothers whose interest had to be aroused and whose confidence had to be won, depend upon this organization to guide them in caring for their children.

As this vital service grows, the "Work for Egypt Society" invents new schemes to expand the sources of its maintenance. Last year Mme. Wissa organized an educational fête at Alexandria which was such excellent entertainment that donations from the men equaled those of the women. Eighty boys and girls took part in this historical pageant built around the picturesque personality of King Tut-ankh-Amen. In the background this great king was shown reviewing the glories of his day revealed to him in dance and song. Then the climax came with his vision of Egypt's destiny in a far-off day—a virile, free country working independently to promote peace among nations.



Mme. Esther Fahmy Wissa, the Coptic Leader of Social Welfare Work and Organizer of the Work for Egypt Society.

Working Through an Interim

After such an enterprise, it is scarcely surprising that the Minister of Education yielded to the plea of the society to add a course in child welfare to the curriculum of the training school for girls.

Soon after, and while other important measures were pending, the Cabinet fell and Parliament was suspended for three years. This political crisis is a severe limitation on all programs for social betterment, but the women are accustomed to waiting, watching and working. Every reform to date has been achieved under difficulties. The Coptic women are thoroughly aware of the needs of their country, and are determined that educational work shall proceed. "If it is necessary, we shall go back into the political arena, where we started our work of freedom for ourselves and for Egypt," declares Esther Fahmy Wissa, the intrepid leader of the Christian women.



Children Learning Carpet Weaving Under the Auspices of the Feminist Union in Cairo.

Department Store Work

By TERESE ROSE NAGEL

MARY DIEHL of New York characterizes the department store as "a great field of activity for the intelligent woman." After 20 years of department store experience herself, she feels that this career has countless opportunities both for the untrained worker and for the college graduate.

"Success in deparament store work," said Miss Diehl to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "depends on individuality, industry, education, and also on the type of work chosen. There is a great field for college graduates. I know a certain New York department store which pays college girls $20 a week more than those with only a high school education. On the whole, college girls are found to respond better to intensive training and show a natural aptitude for the work.

In speaking of the salaries of the buyers, who probably receive higher remuneration than any of the other store employees, Miss Diehl spoke of the average salary as $3000 a year. Then, too, there are the commissions which the buyer receives. These are fixed according to the policy of the store.

Miss Diehl advises women who wish to go in for buying to commence as sales persons. "In fact," she said, "they must do this in order to learn the selling points of merchandise. One cannot evaluate goods nor become an expert without this preliminary training."

A Placement Specialist

Miss Diehl has practiced what she is preaching. In her earlier days she taught school, but being desirous of entering department store work, she found employment during summer vacation in a department store in Allentown, Pa. During this vacation she worked for practically nothing, and then deciding to enter into this work definitely, she commenced at a wage of $18 a week, and in 1½ years caught up to her salary as a school teacher. In 2½ years she doubled the salary, and was asked to take a position in the advertising department of a large Philadelphia store, where she placed $300,000 worth of advertising a year. Here in this position her educational work came in most conveniently, for she not only wrote advertising, but placed it and made contracts. In this selfsame store she graduated into personnel work, and was made employment manager, which work appealed to her keenly because it has more of a human element than has merchandise. From this work Miss Diehl went into the work of placement specialist, which she is now engaged in for a large New York agency.

Rapid Advancement

Miss Diehl likes to tell the story of a young woman, 34 years of age, who started in department store work as a comparison shopper. She had never had any previous department store experience but had sold real estate. Due to her initiative, attractiveness and earnestness, she was made assistant buyer in one month's time; in three months' time buyer of the inexpensive dresses; then assistant buyer of the expensive dresses; and in 2½ years she was made buyer of the expensive dresses.

Among the qualifications which Miss Diehl feels the woman should possess who plans to enter this career of buyer are: a good sense of values, great endurance, for it is a hard job; faith in self, a sense of style, and an ability to subordinate personal feelings and interests.

There is no other field," she said, "where we see such immediate or great returns as in department store jobs. Women are well qualified to fill these posts for 85 per cent of the consumers' buying is done by women. Girls who are planning to enter the department store field should major in English and literature. A knowledge of textiles is important. Evening high schools give courses in textiles, retailing salesmanship, and other such subjects, but the best teacher is practical experience. There must be something within you which makes you love the job.

Miss Diehl feels that the stores are constantly seeking a much higher type of young woman.

Hors-d'Œuvre in Paris

PARIS restaurants are so liberal with their opening course of hors-d'œuvre that the abundance and variety are an actual embarrassment of riches. Tray after tray of little dishes filled with savory preparations of fish, eggs, vegetables and many uncategoried but no less delectable mixtures is presented to the guest and sometimes the little dishes are placed like a two-tiered fence around one's plate, to be enjoyed at leisure.

To the uninitiated it seems that the modest price on the menu, under the heading "Hors-d'œuvre assortis," should apply to each separate dish, but the one familiar with French restaurant customs knows that it is quite within one's rights to eat every morsel from every dish, were such a thing possible. For all this the charge even at expensive restaurants is seldom more than eight francs, or about 28 cents per person. There is, however, an explanatory note on some menus to the effect that when hors d'œuvre are not followed by an order for fish or meat, the charge is several francs more. This is certainly just, as one can easily imagine being so well satisfied with bread and butter and unlimited delicious appetizers that it would seem superfluous to order anything as hearty as fish or meat. It is for such persons that this rule is made and the extra charge specified. Butter, by the way, is generally a "supplement," "beurre" being often a separately printed item on the menu. The charge, however, is only about the equivalent of 5 cents. In place of butter, and frequently served in abundance with hors d'œuvre at high-class restaurants, appears a generous "terrine" of pâté de foie gras, this rich paste of abnormally fattened goose livers being intended for spreading on the hard, crusty French bread. If butter is desired, it is asked for; otherwise one goes butterless.

From the array of hors d'œuvre, sometimes numbering 20 or more, the observing housewife can glean many helpful ideas for the home table, not only for the serving of novel appetizers, but for any number of delicious salad combinations, the ingredients for which are not difficult to find in the markets of any large city at all seasons of the year. It is often interesting to notice the addition of some unusual ingredient which introduces novelty into even a commonplace mixture. Take potato salad, for instance, with shreds of smoked salmon tossed together with potato cubes, the whole dusted with infinitesimal specks of parsley and chives! Or another novelty—half-inch bits of cold boiled macaroni mixed with thinly sliced Frankfurt sausages from which the skin has been removed. This salad was mixed with a dressing that looked like thick yellow cream, but proved to be a delicately seasoned thin mayonnaise. And a mixture of rice is worth mentioning because of its possibilities as a hearty luncheon or supper salad, even though in this case it was served in small quantity as an appetizer. Each grain of rice was distinct and dry, and of the prettiest pink imaginable, having evidently been boiled in tomato juice. This tinted rice was combined with flakes of cold boiled white fish, bits of celery and a few capers. It was dressed with an especially thin mayonnaise mixed with finely-chopped "fines herbes" which always include chives, estragon and other pungent seasonings. These novelties were especially interesting because of their commonplace ingredients and their adaptability to the average home menu.

One of the little dishes held an unusual combination of boiled beets cut in cubes instead of the invariable slices that for some reason seem associated with this vegetable. Onion rings were laid over the top and a miniature hedge of watercress bordered the dish. The simple French dressing was piquantly seasoned. Long slender white radishes, cooked until tender and cut in match-like strips were tossed up with shreds of raw carrot, the white and yellow making a pretty bit of color and the two vegetables combining well as to flavor. Cucumbers, sliced incredibly thin, showed encircling lines of green and proved they were used without paring! These were sprinkled with finely minced onion and parsley and mixed with the usual French dressing.

Purely American is the fashion of serving hors d'œuvre as a substantial though informal meal, with hot rolls or sandwiches and a beverage as an accompaniment. When so served, generous portions of the different mixtures, each in its own dish, are placed on a tray which is made the center of interest. Such a meal, if on the piazza or in the garden, should be preferably of the "self-service" type. The returning tourist, who is also a housewife, should put some of these culinary ideas into practice before the charm of their novelty has been forgotten.

Women's Organizations

MUSIC programs that are full of enjoyment for every lover of song and instrument have recently been compiled by the National Music League, whose headquarters are in New York City. Chief among the activities of the league are the following:

1. Presenting to the public musical artists of outstanding achievement, selected for management by the league in a series of rigid competitive auditions, with well-known musicians and educators as judges.

2. Arranging for community concerts, successful financially as well as artistically. A unique plan is offered by which any community, no matter how small, may have its own concert course, given by high class musicians, without a deficit.

3. Acting as an information bureau on music study for the general public. The league distributes a series of music study programs, which include subjects for club papers and a list of musical selections to be sung or played on the piano or violin. Each pamphlet issued may be used as a basis of a series of club programs, or for a single program meeting. A bibliography for study is included. Especial emphasis is placed on American music and its history.

The subjects of the first four programs are 1. "Who Taught America to Sing? (Our Musical Heritage); 2. "I Hear America Singing" (American Folk Songs); 3. "Three Centuries of American Song"; 4. "America's Greatest Composer" (Edward MacDowell). Other programs are to follow. Any one of these leaflets will be sent on receipt of a two-cent stamp.

The National Music League is somewhat in the nature of an endowed institution, being non-commercial, and supported by prominent music patrons. Because of its non-commercial character the highest standards of artistic excellence can be maintained in selecting those musicians whom the league agrees to accept for management and the cost of direction and fees can be kept to a minimum.

The address of the league is 113 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York City.

* * *

The Quest Club of North Woodstock, N. H., lists in the New Hampshire Clubwoman, their Folk Lore program as the best one of their year. A "Thimble Party" formed the ideal setting, the members evidently using the thought-provoking inspiration of needle and thimble to induce the members to tell any tales they might have heard about the olden days in the town or locality, the report says: "Once we got started every one remembered a story."

The Progressive Club of Peterborough, in the same state reports a similar program. A paper entitled "Folk Tales of Peterborough" was read by one of the members. This gave many interesting historical facts about some of the old families, and also entertained with amusing anecdotes concerning the old days.

Included in this program were musical selections appropriate to the subject, such as orchestral numbers as follows: Jigs and Reels of Other Days, Old Memories, Kerry Mills Barn Dance and N C 4 March. Some of the songs mentioned are: The Kitchen Clock, My Fiddle and I, The Squeak in My Grandmother's Chair, Ave Maria, and the Child's Unfinished Prayer.

The hall in which this meeting was held furnished an especially appropriate setting for the afternoon as it houses the property of the historical society and is known as the Historical Building.

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We grow Tarragon in England specially, so that our Tarragon vinegar shall have the fragrance and gayety of the fresh cut plant in every drop. That is why it delights you with its exquisite flavour—and adds charm to salads as no other Tarragon vinegar can.
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CROSSE & BLACKWELL
the name that is known to the ends of the earth
CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Ltd., London, England

OFFICIAL FLIES TO PAY TREATY CASH TO INDIANS

Canadian Departments Hasten Their Activities by Means of Aviation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—Aviation is playing an increasingly important part in developing and conserving the natural resources of the Dominion, and this summer's aerial program is exceptionally diverse and interesting. Perhaps the most spectacular of air activities of the various branches of government service are those undertaken by the Department of Indian Affairs in making its annual payments to the Treaty Indians of northern Ontario. Whereas formerly the pay clerk consumed a couple of months in reaching and returning from the distant reserves, traveling for the most part by canoe, now he boards a plane and hops up in a couple of days, avoiding the strenuous adventure of rapids, head winds, fogs and tide-rips.

The Post Office Department is another branch that is finding the air route an immense saving in time and cost, and is extending its air-mail service as quickly as aerial survey and ground work will permit. Such a service will be inaugurated shortly between Montreal and Detroit, between Toronto and Buffalo, and between all the larger prairie cities.

The forest insects division of the entomological branch of the Department of Agriculture is co-operating with the Royal Canadian Air Force in waging war from the air upon the defoliating insects of the forests, and this summer planes are dusting large areas with poison gas. The Department of the Interior is greatly increasing its forest protective work. In Alberta this summer it will patrol more than 25,000,000 acres, as compared with 3,500,000 acres last year; in Saskatchewan planes will patrol over 21,000,000 acres, and in Manitoba over 44,000,000 acres.

This work will be largely for the detection and suppression of fires. The topographical survey of the same department will continue their labor of aerial photography over new and scarcely known regions. The national parks branch, the natural resources intelligence branch, the geodetic survey and Dominion water power and reclamation service will also take many thousands of aerial photographs that will prove of inestimable service in the cause of future development of the northern hinterland. The province of Ontario is operating its own forestry flying service, and during the period of fire hazard detection and suppression patrols are carried on throughout northern Ontario. The other provinces are not far behind Ontario in such work. There are also 44 commercial operating companies whose activities extend into all parts of the Dominion and include forest fire patrols, timber cruising, air photography, passenger express and mail transportation, instruction and other related services.

Larger federal and provincial grants in aid of flying, the increase in municipal flying clubs, the manufacture and importing of a larger number of planes annually all go to prove that Canadians are keenly alert to the growing importance of the air route in national development.

Troops Refused for Prison Break

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department has refused to act on an application by Governor Roosevelt's office in Albany, N. Y., that federal troops be used in a prison outbreak at Dannemora. The request was telephoned from Albany by the Governor's counsel. The department replied that the Governor must make application to President Hoover for the use of troops, and must state that state police means to handle the situation had been exhausted.

Department officials said they could not authorize the use of federal troops without permission of the President.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Two convicts were killed by prison guards in a riot of more than 1000 of the 1568 inmates of Clinton Prison at Dannemora, according to the State Department of Correction here. A telephone message received by the Department from Warden Harry M. Kaiser at the prison said the situation was well in hand, and that about half of the convicts had returned to their cells.

Representatives of the State Department of Correction said overcrowding of the prison, combined with the fact that many of the inmates were serving long sentences, had created sullenness among the inmates. The large population necessitated doubling up in cells in some instances, and the use of the corridors in cell blocks for sleeping places.

House Numbering Urged as Saving

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Illegible number plates on houses are a serious economic waste, it has been determined here. The visitor who has vainly struggled to locate a house in a strange locality will bear this out. Multiply such instances by the hundreds and it becomes obvious why city officials have decided "something should be done about it."

Fifteen to 20 per cent of mail delivery costs arise in delays in finding addresses because of street numbers illegible from the sidewalk, an official estimated. Traffic is impeded, he pointed out, when drivers searching for addresses are distracted by improperly placed numbers.

A four-year investigation has resulted in recommendations that three-inch figures be placed four feet above the floor level and as close to the right of the entrance as possible.

Beauty in Relief Maps Causes Many Countries to Seek Rights



Relief Map Showing the Nile and the Dam at Assuan, Made by Kartographische Relief Gesellschaft, Munich, Germany.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Munich, Ger.

THERE is an enterprise in Munich attracting the attention of government authorities in all quarters of the globe—the Kartographische Relief Gesellschaft and Deutsche Hochbild Gesellschaft combine. This combine has a monopoly of the Wenschow invention for the production of relief maps by a process by means of which flat maps, printed on special paper, are stamped into relief in hard, weatherproof material. The mold or matrix once made, an indefinite number of copies can be produced with equal perfection.

The Deutsche Hochbild Gesellschaft, on the other hand, produces in minute detail high reliefs—of mountain ranges, vertical sections of mines, plans of towns, industrial plants, and so on, which cannot be duplicated. The joint company, formed in 1920, had to train their employees, and now have a reliable staff for work requiring intelligence, conscientiousness, great skill, and a school education above that of the average workman. By the courtesy of the director, the writer was shown over the studios and workshops, and obtained much interesting information.

Model and Mold

In the department of Wenschow reliefs, the first task is to mark on the map to be used for making the matrix, the degrees and extension of elevations, hollows and rills. This map is closely pasted onto a layer of thin malleable stuff and put into a frame which allows the embossing implements to work both from below and above. Thus, bit by bit, the flat material is turned into a model in three dimensions, on which the mold for further reliefs is made. The contrivance for mechanical reproduction is so constructed that in the frame which goes to the press, every point on the map required for each relief exactly coincides with the same points in the matrix. Though hollow and very light in weight, the reliefs thus stamped are perfectly hard, and are not affected by atmosphere. The material used is the most important part of the patent.

Berlin has introduced the Wenschow relief map in 800 schools. The Kartographische Relief Gesellschaft has already delivered 5000, and further orders have been placed. Demands have also come from geographical societies, schools and high schools of technology, mining, forestry and agriculture, from industrial enterprises, shipyards and ports, touring clubs, and for military purposes. The reliefs have gone forth to many parts of Europe and overseas. It is not surprising that negotiations have been entered into by a number of governments for the purchase of reproduction rights in their own countries.

Two years ago a relief map, scale 1/50,000, was made for the War Department in Washington. Last year Colonel Birdseye of the Geographical Service, visited the company in Munich, and at present negotiations for American rights are being carried on, for which purpose the Kartographische Relief Gesellschaft have agreed to deliver sample reliefs before the transaction is concluded. The paper required for, and to be returned in form of, maps has been dispatched to the United States. This special paper is made in a factory at Bergisch-Gladbach, in western Germany.

Many Countries Negotiating

Other countries which are negotiating for rights are England, Spain, Italy, Jugoslavia, the Czechoslovak Republic, Poland, Russia and Turkey, on this side of the Atlantic, Japan in the Far East, Argentina, Peru and Chile of South America, and Australia. Three years ago the Australian Commonwealth had a relief made of Canberra which gives a good idea of the beauty of the site.

In the high relief department of the Munich concern, a certain degree of art training is required. Among the workers are many young girls. They appear a cheerful crowd, and are neat looking in their white overalls and white kerchief as headdress. Though some of the chiseling is done with the aid of mechanical appliances, the greater part of the work, consisting of molding, carving and painting, is done by hand.

There is much of interest to geologists and mining engineers achieved in these studios. The most diverting work to the casual visitor is the making of town plans in detail. Very much like work for a toyshop, despite the fact that all is true to the model. Topographic maps, photographs taken from the air, and a number of pictures of particular town sections and single buildings, taken from all sides as well as from above, are the indispensable basis for building up these plans, which sometimes cover as much as 30 square meters (35-36 square yards). As a matter of course, such large reliefs are made in sections, in order to make a railway transport possible. The average price for a plan of the kind is 2500 marks (about $600) a square meter, but the price varies with the scale required.

These town reliefs have been made, or are being made, for the municipalities of Frankfort-on-Main, Mannheim - on - Rhine - and - Neckar, Pforzheim, and of the extensive industrial plant Leuna Werke, near Halle. A plan of Constnatinople is to be made, and an order has come from Sweden for a plan of Stockholm. The high relief and town plans are no monopoly o fthe Munich company, yet a distinctive quality of those made by the Deutsche Hochbild Gesellschaft is the durable material used and the accurate work of the workers who are carefully trained for their job.

Milk Act Measures Demanded in Canada

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—Dairy farmers of the Fraser Valley, outside Vancouver, are demanding that the British Columbia Government enforce the Milk Act, probably the most drastic piece of agricultural marketing legislation ever adopted in Canada.

This act was passed at the last session of the Provincial Legislature this year but has not been put into effect, pending the outcome of negotiations between co-operative and independent dairymen, in an effort to settle their differences. These efforts having failed, the co-operators insist on the enforcement of the act, under which losses incurred in the sale of surplus milk in the form of butter and other manufactured products would be distributed among all dairymen, whether they were co-operators or not. In this way the load carried by the milk industry in the handling of the surplus would be borne by all. The Government has the matter under consideration now.

TENNESSEE KNOWS ITS WILD ONIONS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — With the eradication, or at least the suppression, of the wild onion in Tennessee pastures, and the extraction of its flavor from milk by chemical processes, one of the greatest hindrances to the expansion of dairying in this State has been withdrawn, according to Dr. F. H. Dunklin, State Dairy Commissioner.

The methods of eradication, the commissioner stated, consist of deep plowing in the fall of the year and the cutting down of the plants during certain periods of the summer. Several methods of removing the onion flavor from milk have been evolved, Dr. Dunklin declared, but none so far has been perfected to daily requirements of speed and cost.

KENYA CHECKS TIMBER WASTE IN BIG FORESTS

Annual Planting of 3000 Acres a Year Replaces Forest Destruction by Natives

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FORT TERNON, Kenya—Some 3000 acres of forest, including 1000 acres of pencil cedar, are being replanted annually in an effort to stem the rapid and wanton destruction of forests by natives in the territory formerly known as British East Africa.

The whole of the Kenya forest reserves have not yet been completely surveyed, but their present known area is approximately 2,500,000 acres. Other forest lands, not included in the Government reserves, are estimated at about 500,000 acres.

In the forest reserves fuel is cut for the Uganda railway and lumber for the saw mills, under supervision of the Department of Forests. Royalties collected on timber cut are sufficient to make this branch of the Government self-supporting, and a considerable portion of the revenue is used for re-afforestation.

Eucalyptus, which produces good fuel in eight years, is planted near the railways, and cypress, podocarpus, camphor and blackwood are planted at various altitudes to suit the requirements of each variety. Pencil cedar is being set out to replace that which is now being felled to meet an ever-growing demand for this wood for export.

Included in the surveyed forest areas are 353,000 acres of bamboos, which no doubt will one day be used commercially for the manufacture of paper. As yet this area is untouched.

Outside Government forest reserves, native councils have taken upon themselves the work of instructing the tribesmen to replant the treeless native reserves. There are vast areas of virgin timbers sufficient to meet all present needs, and the annual planting is considerably greater than the amount which is being cut.

IN THE SHIP LANES

THE absence of a complete system of steamship reports on both freight and passenger movement makes it impossible to ocmpare steamship performances from year to year and between line and line as is possible in the railway field. The only figures, other than those which marine companies may exchange for their own confidential information, are those prepared by the United States Shipping Board.

In analyzing the trend in the intercoastal field, it is remarkable to note that the increase in patronage is almost 75 per cent in three years. From a total of approximately 11,000 to 12,000 in 1925 and earlier years, the figure has gone up to 18,500 for the calendar year 1928. Virtually all of this is handled by three lines, the Dollar, the Panama Mail and the Panama Pacific.

The increase in the last year is attributable to the new electric ships of the Panama Pacific Line—the California, which entered service early in 1928 and the Virginia, which was brought out last fall. The new Pennsylvania will join her sister ships in the fall and it is probable three more ships will be built within the next few years to permit weekly sailings.

Depends Upon Traffic

Such an ambition is known to be cherished by P. A. S. Franklin, president of the International Mercantile Marine Company, and saying recently he hoped to order three more ships from the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company, he added that this depended only upon the demands of traffic, the new ships to be added as the business which they create shall warrant.

Such a shipbuilding program would involve another capital outlay of approximately $21,000,000, this being the sum invested in the first three big ships of the line. These vessels, of approximately 22,000 gross tons, more than 600 feet in length, and having accommodations for 800 passengers divided evenly between cabin and tourist, and with space for 8000 tons of freight, are comparable with all but the largest of the transatlantic liners.

In appointments they equal the finest ships, their decorative scheme being appropriately founded upon the early Colonial decorations of the states whose names they bear.

Names of Ships

Whether or not the state names will be continued in the new ships is problematical. The States of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Maryland all contribute their share of passengers to the line, whose vessels operate only between California ports and New York, making the names of the North Pacific Coast states inappropriate.

Homer L. Ferguson, president of the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company, in a recent address on the occasion of the Pennsylvania's launching, said that the new ships' names would end in "ia," as is the case of the present three. This, if true, would mean that the states' names could no longer be employed (other than Georgia), thus breaking down the American touch which accompanies this fleet of United States flag vessels, and eliminating the unity which goes with names selected with a degree of harmony on one score or another.

A Motto

On a stone slab facing its general offices the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company has the following statement carved into the stone: "We shall build good ships here; at a profit if we can; at a loss if we must, but good ships always." Such a motto, or moral, causes the visitor to pause and read earnestly. It is a symbol of endeavor not wholly characteristic of all manufacturing companies.

It was an expression of Collis P. Huntington, the founder of the company, and his name is appended to it. That the company remains in the shipbuilding business, despite the vicissitudes of many years, incurred by the lack of interest in American shipping, may be attributed in large part to the determination of President Ferguson to hold his organization intact until a time should come when American ships would again be built. Such a period appears to be in process of development, if one may judge not only by the Panama Pacific's intensive program, but that of the Dollar Line, the Ward, the Porto Rico, the Matson and various United States flag companies.

Promoting American Ships

In commenting upon the enterprise of Mr. Franklin in building the new Panama-Pacific liners, Brig.-Gen. A. C. Dalton, then head of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, said upon the occasion of the California's launching that he had wondered what Mr. Franklin's initials—P. A. S.—signified and he had come to the conclusion they meant "Prince of American Shipping."

Steamship Schedules

Passes to board outgoing ships for the purpose of seeing friends off are now necessary on several of the important lines at New York, this step having become necessary because of the midnight departures, which, in turn, attracted a great throng of sight-seers, who came down to see ships sail although having no special interest in the departure. The event had, in fact, become something of a festival occasion for hangers-on and in consequence, the French Line, North German Lloyd, Holland-America and the three Italian lines now require special passes, to be procured by passengers and delivered by them to their friends, in order that the latter may board ships on sailing night.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, July 25

Ecuador, Panama Mail, for San Francisco; American Banker, American Merchant, for London; Westphalia, Hamburg-American, for Cobh, Hamburg.

Friday, July 26

Ile de France, French, for Plymouth, Havre.

Saturday, July 27

Leviathan, United States, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Mongolia, Panama Pacific, for San Francisco; Bremen (new), North German Lloyd, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen; Homeric (1 a. m.), White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Roma (12:30 m.), G. I. for Naples, Genoa; St. Louis, Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; New Amsterdam, Holland-America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; Laconia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool; Caledonia, Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow; Belgenland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Minnekahda, Atlantic Transport, for Plymouth, Boulogne, London; Baltic, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; Hellig Olav, Scandinavian-American, for Christiansand, Oslo, Copenhagen.

Tuesday, July 30

America, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen; Republic, United States, for Bremen.

Wednesday, July 31

Aquitania (midnight), Cunard, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM BOSTON

Sunday, July 28

Laconia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool; St. Louis, Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg.

FROM MONTREAL

Friday, July 26

Duchess of Bedford, Canadian Pacific, for Liverpool; Athenia, Cunard, for Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow; Ausonia, Cunard, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, London.

Saturday, July 27

Regina, White Star, for Belfast, Glasgow, Liverpool.

FROM QUEBEC

Tuesday, July 30

Empress of Scotland, Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Wednesday, July 31

Matsonia, Matson, for Honolulu; Korea Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

Thursday, Aug. 1

El Salvador, Panama Mail, for New York.

Friday, Aug. 2

President Pierce, American Mail, for Orient.

Saturday, Aug. 3

Virginia, Panama Pacific, for New York.

FROM SEATTLE

Friday, Aug. 2

Wilhelmina, Matson, for Honolulu.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Saturday, Aug. 3

El Salvador, Panama Mail, for New York; Calawaii, Lasso, for Honolulu.

Monday, Aug. 5

Virginia, Panama Pacific, for New York; President Garfield, Dollar, for world service (westward).

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Thursday, July 25

Vulcania, Cosulich, from Patras, Genoa, Naples.

Friday, July 26

Aquitania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg.

Saturday, July 27

Republic, United States, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; Dresden, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Cherbourg, Cobh; Statendam, Holland-America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Plymouth.

Sunday, July 28

Cameronia, Anchor, from Glasgow, Londonderry.

Monday, July 29

American Merchant, American Merchant, from London; New York, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Boulogne, Southampton; Albertic, White Star, from Liverpool, Belfast, Glasgow; Minnewaska, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; Carmania, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh; DeGrasse, French, from Havre; Drottningholm, Swedish-American, from Gothenburg.

Tuesday, July 30

Paris, French, from Havre, Plymouth; Essequibo, Pacific, from west coast South America.

Wednesday, July 31

Majestic, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Arabic, White Star, from Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg, Cobh; Thuringia, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Cobh.

EUROPEAN HOTELS AND TRAVEL

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UTILITIES AND RAILS RISE ON HEAVY BUYING

Many at New Highs—Motors Up on Short Covering—Coppers Steady

NEW YORK (AP)—Reversing their trends of yesterday, stock prices moved higher today while grain prices declined. The rally in stocks, which came after an opening period of irregularity, carried nearly a score of issues, including several public utilities, to new high records. Gains in the active issues ran from 1 to 6 points, and were distributed over a fairly broad list.

Call money renewed unchanged at 7 per cent, with indications that the rate might be maintained, but time money was perceptibly firmer with all maturities again quoted at 8 per cent compared with 7¾ to 8 yesterday. Calling of loans was only moderate.

Spurred on by reports of the formation of new investment trusts and merger rumors, the public utilities again were turned over in large volume. Detroit Edison, Pacific Lighting, Louisville Gas & Electric and Electric Power & Light all moved into new high ground. Columbia Gas, Consolidated Gas, Western Union, Radio, International Telephone and several others sold 2 or more points above yesterday's final quotations.

Rails and Motors Rise

Except for publication of another series of favorable earnings reports, including record-breaking figures by the Chrysler Corporation and Goodyear Rubber, and reports of a better demand for copper, there was little in the day's news to explain the sudden change in speculative sentiment. Heavy short covering, prompted by the apparent inability of bearish traders to dislodge any large volume of long stock, was an important item in the day's advance.

Railroad shares still showed signs of irregularity, although New York Central and Union Pacific were each marked up more than 4 points and Baltimore & Ohio was pushed into new high ground. Jersey Central soared 9 points on a few sales and Pennsylvania, Erie, Atchison, Missouri Pacific and a few others advanced 2 points or more. Southern Pacific, Lackawanna and Missouri Pacific preferred turned heavy.

Motors rallied briskly on short covering. Auburn ran up 5 points. Chrysler extended its gain to nearly 4 points and Packard, Nash and General Motors sold well above yesterday's final quotations. Du Pont, which has large General Motors holdings, rallied 6 points and American Bosch Magneto 5¾.

Bullish operations continued vigorously during the last hour, with the steels making notable headway. Bethlehem and Central Alloy Steel reached new peaks, and U. S. Steel advanced more than 4 points.

Some of the rails made good progress, Alleghany rising to its previous peak. Baltimore & Ohio advanced more than 3 points to a record level. Radio, Borg Warner, American Telephone and Bendix Aviation were among issues selling up 4 or 5 points. The close was strong. Total sales approximated 3,900,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened steady, with sterling cables slightly firmer at $4.85 7-16.

Industrial Bonds Strong

Pressure continued to be exerted against the bond market today as money became firmer, with time loans being contracted for at 8 per cent. Call money renewed at 7 per cent.

Trading was more active than yesterday, when sales for the first time this month fell below $10,000,000. The industrial bonds were the strong features, although a few of the rails gained a point or so.

The Erie Railroad's $8,370,000 4½ per cent equipment trust gold certificates were publicly offered by a syndicate at prices to yield 6 to 5.15 per cent. The new financing market was dull, with a $821,000 offering for City of Pontiac, Mich., and a small issue for De Pau University Building completing the total.

Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron convertible 6s were the active market feature, rising above 99 on a heavy turnover. These bonds, which were offered to stockholders at par earlier in the year, have sold as low as 91¼ this year. This company controls the coal and iron properties segregated from the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad under a Federal Court decree.

American I. G. Chemical 5½s fluctuated over a wide price range opening at 125¼, dipping to 121, and then climbing to 125. Wickwire Steel convertible 7s were strong.

The communications were fairly strong, both American Telephone 4½s and International Telephone 4½s advancing.

In the rails, Allegheny Corporation issues sold off, but Nickle Plate 5½s responded to good earnings.

The United States Government obligations were improved.

ADVANCE IN WHEAT LOSES MOMENTUM

Yesterday's Bulge of 7½ Cents Slightly Offset Today

The skyrocketing of wheat prices, which developed into a 7½-cent rise yesterday and resulted in big dollar-gains for the American farmer, lost some of its momentum today when quick setbacks from early new advances developed in the Chicago grain market.

Winnipeg reports show further unfavorable conditions and the news from the northwestern United States is of continued dryness. This, however, was offset by advices that Argentine wheat is being offered in Europe at sharp discounts under wheat from the United States and Canada.

Opening ½c to 1½c higher, wheat rose a little further and then went well below yesterday's finish. Corn and oats were relatively firm, with corn starting ⅛ to ⅝c up, and afterward maintaining strength. Provisions declined.

Opening prices today were: Wheat—Sept. 1.46¼@¾, Dec. 1.53@1.54. Corn—Sept. 1.04¼, Dec. .98⅞. Oats—Sept. .48¾, Dec. .52⅝@¾.

Wheat closed hesitant 1⅞ to 2¾c under yesterday's finish. Corn closed unchanged to 1⅛c higher, oats ¼ to ½c down, and provisions unchanged to 45c off.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	July 23	July 16	Yr Ago
Wheat 2 red	$1.55⅜	$1.60¼	$1.66
Corn 2 yellow	1.18¼	1.15⅞	1.20⅞
Flour	8.25	7.45	6.75
Oats 2 yellow	.61	.58	.64½
Beef, family	29.00	27.75	28.00
Pork	32.00	32.00	32.50
Lard	12.95	12.75	12.70
Cotton, mid up	.1900	..	.2165
Zinc	6.75	6.75	6.20
Iron	22.26	..	20.23
Steel, bil Pitts	36.00	36.00	33.00
Copper	.18	.18	.1475
Tin	.4712½	.4675	.4762½
Rubber	.21	.21	.1940
Sugar	.0535-5	0.0525	.0580
Lead	6.75	6.75	6.20
Print cloth	.05¼	.04⅞	..

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

Prev. 1929 High	Prev. 1929 Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last July 23	Last July 22
64⅞	38¾	..	Abitibi	800	46⅛	45	45	46
88⅞	79	6	Abitibi pf	200	83½	83	83½	83¾
750	289	6	Adams Ex	200	604	602	604	575
98	84¾	5	Adams Ex pf	500	89	88¾	89	89¼
104⅞	27	..	Adv-Rumely	400	37⅜	37⅛	37½	37½
119	40¼	..	Adv-Ru pf	200	54½	54¼	54⅛	58⅛
4⅞	1⅛	..	Ahumada	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
181⅝	95⅛	2	Air Reduc	2900	178	175⅜	178	175
11⅛	4½	..	Ajax Rubber	300	5⅛	5	5	5
10¼	4½	..	Alaska Jun	100	6	6	6	6
53⅞	27⅞	..	Alleghany	44600	53⅞	50⅝	53⅝	51⅝
118¾	99¾	5½	Alleghany pf	200	116	115	116	116
118	100⅝	..	Allegh rct	200	116¾	115¼	116¾	115¼
130	86	2½¶	Alliance R	20	130	130	130	..
346⅝	241	6	Allied Chem	1900	321¾	317	317	315
284	166	7	Allis-Chal	300	283½	280	280	280⅝
42½	22½	2	Amerada	2800	31	29¾	30¼	31
23⅞	10½	..	Am Ag Ch	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	13
72⅛	40⅜	..	Am Ag Ch pf	100	44½	44⅛	44⅛	46
148⅞	110	2¶	Am Bk Note	300	145	142	145	142
65⅛	57	3	Am Bk N pf	10	57	57	57	57
20⅛	15	..	Am Beet S	100	18	18	18	..
60⅛	46	..	Am Beet S	100	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	..
73⅞	40⅛	..	Am Bosch	200	59⅞	55	58⅝	..
62	45	1.60¶	Am Brake	4800	58⅝	55¼	57½	54¾
34⅝	15⅝	..	Am Br Bov	4000	32⅞	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝
104	45⅝	..	Am Br Bv pf	30	85	84½	84½	84
169	107⅞	2¶	Am Can	15000	166¼	163¼	164⅞	164½
106½	92	6	Am Car & F	5400	105½	103¼	103⅝	103⅛
88	70¼	7	Am Chain pf	400	86	85⅜	85⅜	86
66¾	46⅜	2	Am Chicle	300	63⅞	62⅛	63	64
55	43½	1.60¶	Am Com Elc	300	47½	46½	46½	47
47⅞	23⅞	2	Am En Til	500	36⅜	35	35⅛	36⅞
138⅞	73¼	..	Am & FPw	43200	134½	131½	132½	130½
90	82⅝	..	Am Europe	2000	90⅞	88	89⅞	89
103	88	7	Am &2FP 2pf	200	96½	94	94	96¼
42	29¼	2	Am Hawaii	1000	36¼	35⅝	35⅝	36¼
48¼	38	2¶	Am Ice	1300	46¼	46⅛	46¼	46
79⅞	52½	3¶	Am Int Corp	7100	77⅜	75¼	76	76
8⅞	4½	..	Am La Fr	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
136	102⅝	8	Am Loco	2500	132¼	130	130	130
81¾	50	3	Am Metals	800	65½	62⅝	64	63
98¼	65	7	Am Nat G pf	50	66¾	66¼	66¾	66
17¼	4	..	Am Piano	200	4	4	4	4
158	81¼	1¶	Am Pw&Lt	62100	154¾	152¼	153⅝	153⅜
103	99⅝	6	Am P&L 6	100	100	100	100	100
84¾	79	5	Am P&L pf st	600	80	79	79	80¼
54¼	40¼	1½	Am Radiat	12600	51	49¼	49½	50
64⅝	43¼	..	Am Repub	100	44½	43½	44½	44½
134⅝	106½	2¶	Am Roll Mill	1900	129⅞	127¼	129½	127⅛
74⅞	61	4¶	Am Saf Raz	300	65½	64⅝	65½	65
7	3½	..	Am Ship	200	4	3¾	4	3⅞
102	81½	8	Amb Ship Blg	110	98	95	98	..
124⅝	93½	4	Am Smelt	2500	108⅞	107	108¼	106⅜
79⅞	56	3	Am Stl Fnd	1600	65⅛	63⅞	65⅛	63⅝
85	65	2	Am Stores	500	67	67	67	67½
94⅞	71½	..	Am Sugar	600	84⅞	84	84⅞	84
250⅞	193¼	9	Am Tel&T	7500	249⅞	243⅝	248⅞	244¾
158	136½	8	Am Type	600	158	154¼	158	153
148½	67¼	1¶	Am Wat W	400	135	133¼	135	133½
58⅝	39½	..	Am Woo pf	400	40¼	40⅛	40¼	41
16¼	9	..	Am Writ ct	800	14½	14	14½	14¼
49¼	22½	..	Am Zinc	700	24	23	24	23
140	99	7	Anaconda	23200	114⅞	113	113	113½
62⅝	43	2.40	Anchor Cap	200	46½	46	46½	46⅝
68⅝	44⅜	3	Andes Cop	2600	51¼	50⅝	50⅝	50⅞
49½	29	2	Arch Dean	200	30¼	30	30¼	30
95	85¼	7	Armour D pf	200	86⅜	85½	86⅜	86
18⅜	10⅝	..	Arm Ill A	1200	11⅞	11½	11½	11¾
40⅞	19	..	Arnold Cons	200	21	21	21	21½
10¼	5⅝	..	Arm Ill B	1600	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6¼
30⅛	26⅜	1½	Art Metals	100	29	29	29	29½
58⅝	49⅝	4	Asso Appari	200	53	53	53	53
70¾	43	2½	Asso Dry G	4900	54⅞	52⅝	53	53½
47¼	40½	2	Asso Oil	20	44½	41½	44½	..
260¼	195⅛	10	Atchison	600	258	253⅛	256	253⅜
103⅞	99	5	Atchison pf	400	102	101½	101½	101⅜
209½	169	10	Atl Coast L	300	205	205	205	205
67⅛	32⅛	..	Atl G&WI	100	60¼	60¼	60¼	60⅜
77⅞	53½	1¶	Atl Refin	9200	66⅞	63½	66	64⅛
115	90	4	Atlas Pwd	100	101	101	101	101
17⅞	10⅛	..	Atlas Tack	400	17	16½	17	16¾
405	221	4	Auburn Auto	400	385	380	385	381
10	5½	5¾	Austin N	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	..
35⅝	22¼	..	Auto Sales	300	31⅛	31	31⅛	31¾
43⅞	36¼	3	Auto Sales pf	400	40⅝	40	40	..
50	42¼	3	Auto Strop A	100	42¼	42¼	42¼	..
			—B—					
136¾	115¼	6	Balt & O	24600	136⅜	133	135	133⅛
80½	75	4	Balt & O pf	200	75½	75⅛	75½	75⅛
135⅛	123¼	6	B&O rcts fpd	1400	135⅛	134	135⅛	134⅜
84½	64½	2½	Bangor & A	300	83	82¼	82¼	82
110⅝	105	7	Bangor&A pf	10	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
33⅝	25	2	Barker Bros	100	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28
29⅞	7	..	Barnet	100	9	9	9	..
49⅜	37	2	Barnsdall A	9200	37⅜	36½	37	36¾
32⅞	20	..	Beacon Oil	200	29½	29⅛	29½	29⅜
17⅜	11	..	Belding H	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
102⅞	78	2	Bendix	37300	102⅝	97⅛	102⅝	97⅛
91¼	75⅜	3	Best & Co	1000	95⅞	93	95¼	93½
121¼	82¼	4	Beth Steel	360	121¼	117⅝	121	119
123	116⅝	7	Beth Steel pf	300	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120
118	95	7	Blum'thal pf	80	95	95	95	48½
136⅜	110¼	3¶	Bohn Alum	400	125	123½	125	125
11⅝	6	..	Booth Fish	200	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7¼
63⅜	45	..	Booth F 1pf	100	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	..
100½	83½	3	Borden	1500	93½	92½	92½	93
143⅜	107	7	Borg Warner	3900	115½	108⅛	115½	109⅛
132	85	..	Boston & Me	700	132	118⅝	127	118
63¼	30	..	Briggs	7300	33½	31⅝	33¼	31⅜
43½	36	2	Briggs & Str	1100	41⅜	39⅜	40⅞	41
6⅞	3¼	..	Brit Steel	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	3¾
13¼	5⅝	..	Brit Steel 2pf	200	8	8	8	..
73⅞	42½	3	Brockway	3200	44⅞	43⅞	44	45
81⅞	59½	4	Bkyn Man T	900	62	60½	60⅝	60⅛
226½	170	5	Bkyn Un G	1600	225	221	221	218
49	38⅛	2½	Brown Shoe	100	49	49	49	49
55½	35⅝	..	Bruns Balke	500	38	37	37⅛	37
44⅜	18	..	Bruns Term	200	23	22	22	..
43⅜	25⅛	1	Bucyrus	1200	32⅞	31⅞	32⅞	32¼
50	38⅛	2½	Bucy cv pf	1400	43⅞	42⅛	42⅛	42½
54¾	46	1.60	Bullard	1500	53⅞	52	53	52
127	96¼	8	Burns Br A	200	100	99⅞	100	..
105¼	95⅛	7	Burns Br pf	10	97¼	97¼	97¼	100
329⅞	234	3¶	Burroughs	400	320⅞	320	320⅞	..
89¼	54¾	2§	Bush Term	100	58	58	58	68
110½	102¼	7	Bush T deb	20	105	104⅞	104⅞	..
118½	110	7	Bush Blg pf	100	114½	114	114	..
9½	4½	..	Butte Cop	500	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
41	28	..	Butterick	300	31¼	30⅛	31⅛	31⅜
192⅞	122⅝	..	Byers	200	135¼	135⅛	135⅛	135
121¼	105	7	Byers pf	30	110	110	110	110
37⅞	33⅝	2¶	By-Prod C	1100	35⅝	34	35⅝	33⅝
			—C—					
82⅝	72¼	4	Calif Pack	1300	79½	77¾	78½	77¾
4	1⅜	..	Callahan	900	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
135	123	10	Calu & Ariz	1100	127½	127¼	127¼	127⅝
61⅞	36⅝	4	Calu & Hecla	700	40⅞	40¼	40½	40¾
98⅞	78	5	Canada Dry	1900	94⅝	93	94	94¾
265⅛	218	10	Can Pac	3900	239⅞	237½	238	239
238	228	..	Can P ct 1 pd	200	233¼	233	233¼	..
48½	36¼	2.80	Cannon Mills	100	35½	35½	35½	35½
388½	308	6	Case Thresh	100	370	370	370	362
42½	22	..	Cav-Dobbs	200	22¾	22½	22¾	22½
79⅞	52	3	Celotex	100	55	55	55	55
53⅞	40½	2	Cen Alloy	7700	53⅝	50¼	52½	50¼
112½	105¾	7	Cen Alloy pf	10	109¾	109¾	109¾	..
360	305	8¶	Cen of NJ	200	354	353	354	345
120	88⅝	6	Cerro de P	200	94½	94	94	95½
28⅝	16½	..	Cert-Teed	300	26⅛	26	26	26⅛
81½	47½	..	Cert-Teed pf	100	70	70	70	..
92	79	3	Ches Corp	1300	89½	88¼	88⅞	89⅜
275½	195	10	Ches & Ohio	1800	270¾	270	270	271
19¾	4½	..	Chi & Alton	400	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7⅜
25¼	6½	..	Chi & Alt pf	200	8⅝	8⅛	8½	8½
43	28	..	Chi & E Ill	200	33	33	33	34
66⅞	49	..	Chi & E I pf	200	61½	61¼	61½	63
23⅝	12¾	..	Chi Gt West	1100	17½	17	17	17¼
63⅜	38	..	Chi Gt W pf	800	47⅞	47⅛	47⅛	48¼
43	27¾	..	Chi M&SP	9300	42⅝	40¼	41⅝	40⅝
63⅜	46½	..	Chi M&SP pf	27300	62⅝	61⅛	61⅞	60½
97¼	80¼	4	Chi & NW	8700	95⅛	93	94⅞	93⅝
42⅞	28¼	..	Chi Pneu	9800	42⅞	39⅞	42	39⅝
56¼	48½	3½	Chi Pneu pf	300	54⅝	54¼	54⅜	53⅝
142⅞	115	7	Chi RI	2400	142½	140½	140½	141¼
102⅞	98½	6	Chi RI 6%	100	99	99	99	99
108¼	105¼	7	Chi RI 7%	100	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	106
50	36	3	Chick Cot O	200	36½	36	36	36¼
74⅞	42	2.40	Childs	600	72½	71	72	71
135	66	3	Chrysler	52700	73¾	68½	73	67¾
62¾	49	3.60	City Ice	100	59½	59½	59½	60
27	19¼	1	City Stores	3300	21¼	19⅞	20¼	19⅝
72⅞	52	5	Cluett Pbdy	1800	53⅝	52	52¼	53½
148⅛	120⅝	4	Coca Cola	2000	147⅞	145	147	143⅝
50	46½	3	Coca Cola A	100	46¾	46¾	46¾	47
72¼	47¾	..	Collins&A	500	49½	47¾	48⅛	48
103½	93	7	Collins&A pf	200	93	93	93	93
91⅞	53½	2	Col Gas	18000	91	88⅞	90	88⅛
6½	4⅛	..	Col Gas rts	7800	6½	6⅛	6¼	6¼
207	121¼	4¶	Col Carbon	1100	188	185	187	188
88¾	55⅛	1.15	Col Graph	14700	65⅞	63¼	65	64⅛
66½	62	..	Col Graph rct	1000	63⅛	62⅝	63½	63
62⅝	43	2	Com Cred	1900	48⅞	48	48	48⅜
105⅞	95	6½	Com Cr 1pf	40	97	97	97	97
195	131½	4¶	Com Inv Tr	2000	175½	169	172	174⅜
492	225¼	8¶	Com Sol	200	474	470	470	479½
93	59½	2	Conde Nast	400	71	69⅞	69⅞	71
35¾	19½	..	Congoleum	4800	25	24⅝	24½	24¼
30¾	25	2	Con Film pf	400	25½	25⅜	25½	25⅞
152	95½	3	Con Gas	36600	151	148⅞	149⅞	148⅝
100¾	96½	5	Con Gas pf	600	98¼	98	98⅛	97⅞
6¼	2½	..	Con Textile	600	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
23½	12	1.20	Container A	700	16	15⅞	15⅞	16
11⅛	6	.60	Container B	400	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
90	47⅛	..	Cont Bak A	100	84½	84½	84½	84¾
15¼	8⅛	..	Cont Bak B	50000	13¼	13	13	13¼
100	88	8	Cont Bak pf	100	95½	95½	95½	95
82⅞	60	2½	Cont Can	5700	80¼	78⅛	79⅛	78¼
100¼	79	2	Cont Ins	1200	96⅞	96	96	96
28⅞	13½	.80	Cont Motors	4100	14⅝	13½	14⅝	13½
35⅞	30⅞	..	Cont Oil	6300	31½	30⅞	31⅛	31¾
102⅞	82	2¶	Corn Prod	4000	102⅞	100	101⅝	101⅜
144⅜	139⅝	7	Corn Prod pf	50	139⅝	139⅝	139⅝	139⅝
82¼	51	2¶	Coty	2200	60⅞	60	60	60½
125	83	1§	Crosley	1500	87	85⅝	87	84⅝
71¼	42¼	1	Crown Cork	500	69⅝	67	69⅝	67
25⅜	18½	1	Crown Zell	200	20	20	20	..
106⅝	85	5	Crucible	600	104½	103½	104¼	103½
5⅛	1⅞	..	Cuba Cane	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	2
18⅞	5⅞	..	Cuba Cane pf	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	11½
24⅛	11⅛	..	Cuba Co	100	17	16⅞	16⅞	17
17	11	..	Cub Am S	200	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14½
6¾	2	..	Cub Dom S	200	4	3	3	4
67⅞	49⅛	4	Cudahy	200	53	52½	53	54
118	113½	7	Curtis P pf	100	115½	115¼	115¼	..
173¼	135¼	1	Curtis	300	162	161	162	161¾
101⅛	58¼	3½	Cutler	600	94	93⅞	93⅞	..
			—D—					
69¼	52⅞	..	Davison	5300	54⅝	53⅞	54⅛	54
46⅞	33⅛	2.19c	Debenham	600	35⅞	33⅞	33⅞	..
128	116	7	Deere pf	60	119½	117⅞	117¼	..
226	182	9	Del & Hud	1800	222½	218⅝	221½	219
160½	120¼	6¶	Del Lac&W	6500	158	154⅛	155⅛	156¼
77⅞	55¼	..	Denv RG pf	200	75⅝	75½	75⅝	76
332	224	8	Det Edison	200	332	330	330	330
64⅞	43½	2¶	Devoe & R A	200	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48
164	130	8	Diamond M	160	133	130⅝	139	131
10⅝	8¾	1	Dome Mines	300	10	9¾	10	9⅞
54¼	40	3	Dom Stores	300	48¼	46	48½	45⅛
202	155⅝	4	Dupont	8300	191¼	182¼	189	184
119	114	6	Dupont deb	500	114½	114	114¼	114½
102	96	8	Duplan S pf	200	96	96	96	..
45	36	..	Durham H pf	30	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
			—E—					
207⅞	168	5¶	East Kodak	800	194½	193¼	193¼	193⅝
76⅜	56	2	Eaton Axle	1800	60⅝	59½	59⅞	60
174	126⅝	4¶	Elec Auto Lt	3800	165	163	164½	163½
18⅞	10½	..	Elec Boat	400	10⅝	10¼	10¼	11
84¼	43⅞	1	Elec P&L	38800	84¼	81½	82⅞	80⅞
109½	102	7	Elec P&L pf	100	106⅞	106¼	106¼	106
92⅞	77	5	Elec Sto Bat	2200	87⅝	85⅞	86⅝	86⅝
22½	5	..	Emer-Br A	500	8⅛	8	8⅛	9¼
88⅞	66½	5	End John	100	68½	68½	68½	68⅞
71⅞	47	1¶	Eng PS	11200	70⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
112	90	5	Eng PS 5 pf	1200	112	110	111½	110⅛
107	92½	5½	Eng PS 5½pf	300	102½	102¼	102½	102⅞
41	31¼	2	Equit Blg	300	39⅛	39	39⅛	39⅛
84¾	64	..	Erie	18200	84¾	81⅞	83⅜	81½
66⅛	57	..	Erie 1 pf	100	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	63
63⅞	56	..	Erie 2 pf	100	61	61	61	..
54	44½	4	Eureka Vac	100	51½	51½	51½	52
73⅞	52½	2½¶	Evans Auto L	500	53	52½	58	53⅛
			—F—					
35	11	..	Fairbanks pf	10	29	29	29	29
51⅛	40⅜	3	Fairb Morse	200	42	42	42	..
72⅝	64⅝	2½¶	Fashion Pk	300	67⅞	65	67⅞	..
109	68⅝	1½	Fed Lt&Tr	500	89	87	88	91
22⅞	13⅜	.80	Fed Motor T	600	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	15
112	90¼	2	Fidelity Ins	700	110⅞	110⅜	110⅜	110½
18¾	6½	.64	Fifth Ave B	50	7	6½	6½	..
76⅞	62	1½	First Nat St	600	74⅝	73½	73½	72⅝
26⅛	7⅝	..	Fisk Rubber	2700	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	8
72½	40¼	..	Fisk Rub 1 pf	300	43	42	42¼	43
98⅛	65⅛	3¶	Fleischmann	18900	95⅞	94⅝	95⅛	95⅞
75⅝	57¼	2¶	Follansbee B	700	70⅝	68	70⅝	68⅛
69⅝	44	..	Foundation	800	51	50	50⅝	50½
101	80⅝	4	Fox A	1200	90⅝	87⅝	90⅝	88⅝
54⅞	37⅝	4	Freeport Tx	2200	43½	41⅝	43	41½
			—G—					
33⅞	20	..	Gabriel A	500	23	22¼	22¼	22⅞
25	10½	..	Gardner M	200	14	13½	13½	14
102	81	4¶	Gen Am Tk	1700	94⅝	93	93¼	93
90⅞	61	..	Gen Asphalt	3400	90¾	87	90⅝	86⅞
136	104½	5	Gen Asph pf	100	136	135	136	..
11¾	11	.60	Gen Elec Sp	400	11	11	11	11
96⅜	70	1½¶	Gen G&E A	8800	96¾	86⅝	93⅞	87⅞
367½	219	4¶	Gen Elec	23200	367½	359	363½	360¼
120¼	81	4	Gen Cable A	100	91	91	91	92½
69¾	55½	2	Gen Bronze	400	61	61	61	61
112	76	1½¶	Gen G&E B	800	102¾	100¼	102¾	..
116½	102	7	Gen G&E 7%	90	104½	103	103	103
135	111½	8	Gen G&E 8%	60	115	114¾	115	112¼
89⅛	67⅞	3	Gen Mills	1600	74⅞	72¾	74⅞	73
100	91	6	Gen Mills pf	100	95	95	95	95
91⅝	66¼	3	Gen Motors	80200	70½	66¼	70⅛	66⅞
126½	122½	7	Gen Mot 7%	500	123½	123¼	123¼	123¼
52	44	4	Gen O Ad A	300	45⅞	45	45⅞	44¼
41	27½	2	Gen O Ad ct	1500	34⅝	34	34	34¼
73⅞	57	6*	Gen Pub Serv	3800	73⅝	70	70½	69½
122⅞	93½	5	Gen Ry Sig	1900	118⅞	115¼	116⅝	116½
86½	68	3¶	Gen Refrac	2600	82⅝	81⅞	82⅝	82¼
126⅜	101	5	Gillette	1800	117	114¼	116⅞	115⅝
48⅛	31	..	Gimbel Br	100	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	..
64¼	36⅞	1½	Glidden	1800	63¼	61⅝	62½	61⅞
106¼	101⅛	7	Glidden ppf	10	104¾	104¾	104¾	1050
66	38⅝	..	Gobel (Adolf)	3700	40	38⅝	39¼	40½
82	53⅛	2½	Gold Dust	6500	68⅞	66⅝	66⅝	67⅝
105¾	73	4	Goodrich	2100	77½	75⅛	76⅞	75⅛
154⅛	112	5	Goodyear	6100	121	117⅝	119⅛	118
104⅞	101	7	Goodyear 1pf	300	101⅞	101½	101⅞	101½
60	40⅞	2½	Gotham Hos	300	42	41½	42	43
14	7	..	Gould Cp A	100	10	10	10	10
54	25	..	Graham-P	6900	28⅞	25¼	27⅝	26
102⅞	62⅞	7	Granby	400	77	76½	76⅜	76⅞
96½	77⅝	1	Grand Stores	300	86	85⅜	86	..
32⅞	20⅛	..	Grand Union	400	29⅜	26¼	28⅞	27
54⅝	41	3	Grand Un pf	700	49⅛	46⅝	48½	48
56	43⅝	3	Granite City	200	52	52	52	52½
144⅝	114⅛	1	Grant (WT)	1300	133	130	130	132½
128¼	101	5	Grt Nor pf	3900	127	125¼	125⅝	126
122¼	106	5	Grt Nor pf ct	1500	121¼	119⅝	120½	121½
39¼	25¼	1.25	Grt Nor Ore	1500	31⅝	31	31	31
44	32¾	2.80	Grt W Sug	800	36⅜	35⅝	36¾	35¾
119½	112½	7	Grt W Sug pf	60	114½	114½	114½	114½
197½	136⅛	8	Greene-Can	200	170¼	170	170¼	172½
59	32⅝	..	Gulf Mobile	300	54¼	54	54	54⅝
79	55¼	2	Gulf Steel	1000	71	70	70⅛	71
			—H—					
28	25	1½	Hack Wt	10	27	27	27	27¼
29	26	1¾	Hack pf A	10	26½	26½	26½	..
56⅝	33⅜	..	Hahn Dpt St	900	36	35¼	35½	35½
115	95⅛	6½	Hahn Dpt pf	300	97¼	97	97	..
106	91	7	Hanna 1pf	30	105	105	105	105½
61⅝	54	2	Harbison	800	61½	61½	61½	61⅝
39⅝	20⅞	1.20	Hartman B	400	24⅛	22⅝	24¼	23⅝
73	55	6	Havana pf	30	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	..
68⅝	28	3	Hayes Body	600	33⅝	30	33½	29½
100½	64	..	Hershey Ch	300	95⅝	93½	94½	94
102⅝	80	4	Hershey pf	500	98⅞	98	98⅞	100
525	375	10	Hocking Val	30	515	500	505	50
31⅛	15	..	Hoe & Co	200	27½	27½	27½	29
23¼	13½	..	Hollander	200	21¾	21¾	21¾	21⅞
52⅝	37½	1½	Houdaille	8300	46¼	43	45¼	43
109	70⅛	..	Houston Oil	400	75	74	74	72¼
50⅝	49⅜	3	Household F pf	200	49½	49½	49½	..
82½	56⅛	4	Howe Sound	200	67¼	67	67¼	68¼
58⅝	34⅞	2½	Hud Man	1100	46⅞	45	46⅞	46⅜
51	34⅞	2½¶	Holland F	100	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	38
93½	75⅛	5	Hudson Mot	1600	87⅜	85½	87⅜	85⅝
82	38½	2¶	Hupp Motors	7500	41	38⅝	40⅛	38⅝
			—I—					
153½	132½	7	Ill Central	500	150⅞	149½	149½	149⅞
151½	133½	6	Ill Cen pf	100	148⅛	148⅛	148⅛	151½
39⅝	30	2	Ind Oil & G	1900	33¼	32¾	33¼	33⅛
52⅞	29	..	Indian Refin	18300	44½	40⅛	44½	40⅛
48⅝	28	..	Indian Re ct	6000	42⅞	38⅝	42⅞	38¼
135	75	..	Ind Rayon	100	85	85	85	83
164⅝	120	4¶	Ingersoll R	200	164⅝	162	162	164⅜
98	78½	3½	Inland Steel	800	98	94¼	98	95
66⅜	38⅛	4	Inspiration	800	44⅜	43⅛	43⅛	43¼
58⅝	20	..	Interboro RT	300	21	20⅛	21	21
14¼	8¼	..	Intercon Rub	400	9¼	9½	9¼	9½
17⅞	8⅛	..	Int Agri	200	10	10	10	10
246½	149⅝	5	Int Business	200	239¾	235	239¾	237
102⅝	77½	2	Int Cement	500	79½	78½	79	77½
103½	54½	2	Int Combus	29000	74¼	71¾	74	72
121	99	7	Int Comb pf	500	106½	106	106⅝	106
126	93	2½	Int Harv	4500	126	122	125⅞	121
145	139	7	Int Harv pf	300	140	139	140	..
54⅛	47½	2b	Int Hydro El	5300	52⅞	51½	51⅝	50⅝
102½	65⅛	3.20	Int Match pf	1100	88	83⅝	88	86
29½	27	..	Int M Mar ct	300	28⅝	28¼	28¼	28¼
72⅞	40½	.80	Int Nickel	11600	48½	46⅞	47⅞	47⅛
94½	85¼	7	Int Paper 7%	200	89	88½	88½	..
35⅝	25	2.40	Int P&P A	400	32¼	31¾	31⅞	..
24½	25	2.40	Int P&P A	400	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	32¼
24½	14¾	..	Int P&P B	1000	21½	21½	21½	22⅝
17¼	10⅝	..	Int P&P C	600	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅞
93	80	7	Int P&P pf	800	87	86	86	86⅞
63	43⅞	2½	Int Print Ink	700	51⅛	51½	52⅛	51⅝
59	43	..	Int Rys	100	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	..
80¼	69¼	5	Int Rys pf	20	77	77	77	..
90	55½	..	Int Salt	30	73	73	73	..
113⅝	78	2	Int Tel& T	20500	112½	108¼	109⅝	108¼
93½	64½	2	Inter Dep St	300	68	66	66	68
69	49⅝	4	Island Cr	100	52½	52½	52½	52½
			—J—					
84½	76	..	Jewel Tea	800	77	76	76	78
242¾	152¼	3	Johns Man	3500	194¾	191¼	193	194
123	119	7	Johns Man pf	30	120½	120⅜	120½	..
122¼	117	7	Jones & L pf	50	120	120	120	120½
16½	6	..	Jordan Mot	1200	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	7½
			—K—					
108⅜	78	5	Kan City So	7600	107¼	105½	105½	105
58½	51⅞	5	Kayser	700	52¼	51⅞	51⅞	52½
37⅛	24⅜	1½	Kaufman D St	200	29½	29½	29½	29
24	11	..	Kelly Spring	5200	13	12	12⅝	12¼
94⅞	60	..	Kelly Spr 8%	80	62	60	60	61
59⅜	40¼	2	Kelsey Wh	900	46¼	45¾	46¼	46⅝
19¼	12	..	Kelvinator	1800	15¾	15⅛	15½	15¾
104⅞	77⅝	4	Kennecott	8200	86¾	85¼	85½	85½
52½	45¼	2½	Kimberly Cl	1900	52¼	50	50	50
44⅜	27½	1	Kinney	200	43	42⅞	42⅞	43
109¾	93½	8	Kinney pf	10	99¼	99¼	99¼	101¼
78⅜	25⅛	..	Kolster Rad	3300	34¾	32¾	34	32⅝
54½	32¾	1½	Kraft Cheese	2700	54	53⅛	53⅜	53¼
57½	44⅛	1.60	Kresge	1100	48¾	47¾	47¾	49
116	109	7	Kresge pf	120	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	..
23	12¾	..	Kresge DS	200	16⅞	16½	16⅞	16⅞
114	90	1¶	Kress Co	300	87	86⅝	86⅝	..
46⅜	33½	1.34	Kreuger Till	9700	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	37⅝
122½	75½	1¶	Kroger	12600	93	90⅞	92¼	91½
43½	34	2	Kuppenheim	100	37½	37½	37½	37½
			—L—					
38⅜	33	..	Lago Oil	200	33	33	33	33
25	10	..	Lee Rubber	300	13½	13½	13½	13½
65	49½	2½	Leh P Cem	200	49¾	49⅝	49¾	..
102¼	77¾	2½	Leh Val	200	97	97	97	97
28⅝	19	N	Leh V Coal	200	23⅞	22⅝	23⅛	23
57⅜	42⅜	..	Lima Loco	1000	56⅜	55	56½	55½
113⅞	71⅞	4¶	Liquid Car	2000	95½	93⅝	95	95½
84½	48½	2¶	Loews Inc	500	57	56⅜	56⅜	57
11⅛	7½	..	Loft Inc	1800	8½	8⅛	8⅛	8½
74⅞	56	2.60	Loose-Wiles	600	67½	65	67½	65⅛
153½	138¼	7	Louis & N	200	148	148	148	148
59	35⅞	1¾	Lou G&E A	31400	59	55	57⅝	54¼
18	11⅛	..	Lou Oil Ref	1300	11½	11¼	11¼	11⅛
100¼	89	6½	Lou Oil pf	50	92	92	92	92
108⅞	66½	2	Ludlum Stl	2700	100⅞	98½	99⅛	98½
			—M—					
103¾	71¼	4	McCall	200	95½	95½	95¼	96¼
48	40¾	2	McGraw Hill	100	42½	42½	42½	..
82	62½	4	McKeesport	800	69	69	69	71
114⅝	91	6	Mack Trucks	700	97	96	96⅞	95½
219½	148	2¶	Macy	1400	219½	217	219½	217⅞
82½	60	5	Magma Cop	200	66⅞	66⅛	66½	67
39⅝	20	..	Mallinson	200	22⅞	22½	22⅞	22
38⅝	24	2½	Mandel Bros	100	24½	24½	24½	..
57½	31½	..	Man Elv mg	500	34	33⅝	34	33¾
18⅛	12	..	Maracaibo	400	15⅞	14½	15⅞	14¼
89⅞	69¼	2¶	Marlin Rock	200	75¼	75¼	75¼	74
104	66¾	4	Marmon	1900	78	71	78	71⅝
18	7⅜	..	Mart-Parry	200	12½	12½	12½	12½
68⅝	42½	2b	Math Alkali	1600	61⅞	60⅞	61½	61⅝
125	120	7	Math Alk pf	40	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	123
108⅛	73½	4	May Dept S	11100	94⅛	91	93¼	93⅞
25	19	2¶	Maytag	300	23⅝	23	23⅝	23
45⅛	38⅜	3	Maytag pf	200	42	42	42	41¾
90⅛	80	6	Maytag 1pf	300	84	83¼	83¼	84
72	56⅛	1.40	Melville Sh	100	68½	68½	68½	69
69⅞	36⅛	..	Mex Seabd	5900	38½	36½	37⅝	37½
54½	30⅛	4	Miami Cop	700	42	41½	41⅝	42¼
122⅞	85	2½	Mich Steel	1300	121⅜	119⅝	121	120¼
39⅞	30¼	2	Mid Cont	1400	32¼	31⅜	31⅞	31⅞
5⅛	3¼	..	Mid States	900	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	3½
3½	2¼	..	Mid States ct	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
303¾	225	8§	Midland pf	300	297	295½	296⅝	..
28⅞	17	..	Miller Rub	100	17	17	17	17⅛
43⅝	36¼	..	Min Moline	300	38⅞	37⅜	38⅞	38
102	97	6.50	M Moline pf	100	98⅝	98¾	98⅝	99¼
47¼	35	..	Min & SS M	100	45⅞	45	45⅜	43¼
65⅝	42¼	..	Mo K&T	14600	64½	62⅝	63⅛	62⅞
107⅛	102	7	Mo K&T pf	100	106	106	106	106
101⅝	62¼	..	Mo Pac	9000	98⅝	95⅛	97¼	95⅝
147	120	5	Mo Pac pf	2900	145⅞	144	145	145½
80¼	60¼	2½	Mohawk	500	70⅛	69	69½	69¼
156⅞	99	2½	Mont Ward	13600	127½	124	125⅝	125¼
20	18	..	Mont W rts	3700	19¼	18⅝	19⅛	18⅝
8	3½	..	Moon Mot	700	4	3½	4	4⅛
80⅞	72⅞	3.60	Morrel & S	100	75¼	75¼	75¼	76½
6½	3	.40	Mother Lode	1400	3⅛	3	3	3
60⅞	12½	..	Motion Pic	2100	52⅞	51	52¼	51
19	14	7	Motometer ct	200	14½	14	14½	14
142	96½	2	Motor Prod	400	125	122	125	124½
48½	39	2	Motor Wheel	4200	48¼	47⅝	48⅛	47⅞
61⅞	50¼	3	Munsing	500	58¼	58	58¼	56⅝
100⅞	62	3¶	Murray Body	10200	90½	88	90	88½
			—N—					
118⅞	81½	6	Nash Mot	4800	85⅞	82⅝	85½	82½
41⅞	28¼	1	Nat Acme	2400	38⅝	37⅞	38⅛	38⅛
48¾	35	..	Nat Air Tr	5000	41⅞	40¼	41¾	40¼
216⅝	166½	6	Nat Bisc	1600	205½	203⅞	205¼	205
71	42⅛	1¶	Nat Bellas H	800	46¼	45	45⅜	47
148⅜	98	3¶	Nat Cash R	6700	124¼	122⅞	123⅜	122½
85	62¼	1½	Nat Dairy	7400	79½	78⅜	79¼	78⅝
37⅜	28¼	..	Nat Dept Sto	200	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅛
96	92¼	7	Nat Dept pf	20	93¾	93¾	93¾	..
58	33	..	Nat Distil	400	49⅛	48⅛	48⅛	49⅛
109	67½	..	Nat Distil pf	100	109	109	109	107⅝
173	132	5	Nat Lead	100	150	150	150	151
141½	138¼	7	Nat Lead pf A	50	138¼	138¼	138¼	138¼
122	118	6	Nat Ld pf B	10	118	118	118	..
65⅝	42¼	1	Nat Pw&Lt	37400	65⅝	63⅛	64⅝	63⅛
17	6⅛	..	Nat Radiat	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
3⅝	1⅞	..	NatRyMx 2pf	400	2½	2½	2½	2⅞
144	111⅛	5¶	Nat Supply	100	125½	125½	125½	..
155	101	5	Nat Surety	300	112½	112½	112½	116½
91⅝	54	1½	Nat Tea	2200	73⅞	70⅞	72⅝	70½
62⅞	39⅜	3	Nev Cons	2700	45¼	44⅛	44½	44⅛
113	93	3	Newton Steel	200	107	106⅝	106⅝	107
49⅝	41½	3	NY Air Br	300	44	43⅝	44	43⅝
245	178¼	8	NY Central	18700	242¼	238⅛	240¼	238⅛
163	128⅛	6	NYC&StL	5600	163	158	162	159½
58⅞	40	..	NY Dock	1600	54⅞	53⅛	54¼	53¼
379	277¼	5	NY&Harlem	20	327	320	327	317
115⅝	80⅞	4	NY NH&H	8700	114	111¼	113	111⅛
125	114⅞	7	NYNH&H pf	600	123	122⅞	122⅞	123
32	23½	..	NY Ont&W	300	26½	25	25	26¼
9⅞	3⅜	..	NY Ry pf	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
103	96	6	NY Stm 6%	40	102¼	101½	102¼	101
48½	33	2.50	Norf South	100	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	42
263	191	8	Norf & West	100	252	257	259	259
168	90¾	10a	No Am	4100	167	164⅛	167	166
103⅜	99⅞	6	No Am Ed pf	100	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101¾
64⅛	58¾	3.41	N Ger Lloyd	1000	57	54¾	54¾	57⅝
118⅞	95½	5	No Pac	2500	116½	114½	115⅞	115½
114⅝	96	5	No Pac cts	500	113¼	112	113	113¼
6¼	2½	..	Norwalk T	200	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
			—O—					
106½	92	7	Oilwell pf	10	97	97	97	97
64½	34⅛	..	Oliver Farm	2800	43⅞	42⅛	43¼	42
99½	90	3	Oliver ppf	100	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
69⅝	49¼	3	Oliver cv pf	400	55⅞	54⅛	54⅛	54
10⅞	7½	..	Omnibus	400	8¼	8	8	8
84⅝	70	6	Oppenheim	1300	74½	72¼	74½	72½
125	121¾	6	Otis Elev pf	60	121¾	121¾	121¾	..
51⅝	37	..	Otis Steel	3600	50¼	48½	49⅞	48⅝
96⅞	81	4	Outlet Co	30	81½	80⅝	80⅝	81½
110	106	7	Outlet pf	40	107	107	107	109⅞
84	75	4¶	Owens Bot	500	75	75	75	..
			—P—					
73⅞	53⅜	2	Pac Gas	2200	71	69	70⅝	69⅜
101⅞	70	3	Pac Lighting	14300	102¼	98⅝	101⅝	98½
1½	1	..	Pac Oil	500	1	1	1	1
200	159	7	Pac Tel&T	30	197	197	197	..
153⅜	116½	3¶	Packard M	6400	131⅜	127⅝	131⅛	127⅝
63	40¼	..	Pan-Am Pet	1500	62½	60¼	61⅝	60⅞
66⅜	40½	..	Pan-Am B	6200	62⅝	60⅝	61⅝	61½
17½	13¾	..	Pan-Am WB	10	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	..
15¼	9	..	Panhandle	200	9	9	9	9⅛
76	47½	..	Panhandle pf	300	55	55	55	55
72	55⅛	3	Paramount	3800	66⅝	65¼	65½	65⅝
87⅞	47	3	Park & Tilf	400	57	56	56	..
13⅞	5⅞	.80	Park Utah	5400	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	5⅞
14⅞	7½	..	Pathe Exch	2400	8½	8	8⅝	8½
30	13½	..	Pathe Ex A	400	19	19	19	19½
47¾	34⅛	2.92c	Patino M	700	40⅜	40¼	40¼	40½
22½	11⅛	..	Peerless Mot	300	13	12¼	13	12½
60¾	38	..	Penick & F	1600	59½	57¾	59	57¾
27	11¾	..	Penn Dix C	3300	15½	12¾	14⅞	12⅝
74	54⅞	7	Penn Dix pf	300	60	55	60	..
98	72½	..	Penn RR	15300	98	95¼	98	95⅜
203¾	148	8¶	Pere Marq	400	201½	196	200¾	196¼
97	92	5	Pere M pf	100	94	94	94	..
101	96	5	Pere M ppf	10	96	96	96	96
79⅞	66½		Phelps. Ded	200	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞
79⅞	56½	3	Phelps. Ded	200	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	60¼
45½	31	1.50	Pet Milk	400	34½	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
212	157½	4¶	Phila Co.	200	212	203½	212	207
54	50¾	3	Phila Co 6%	600	52¼	52¼	52¼	..
34	17⅝	..	Phila Read	3000	24¾	22½	24⅜	23
61	50	4	Phila R Tr	200	47¼	56¾	47¼	55
47	35½	1.50¶	Phillips Pet	800	36½	35¾	36½	36
37⅞	27½	..	Pierce Ar	400	34¼	32⅝	34	33
51½	30	..	Pierce Oil pf	100	38	38	38	38
3⅝	2	..	Pierce Oil	400	2	2	2	2
5⅞	4	..	Pierce Pet	700	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅛
63⅞	39⅛	2	Pillsbury	1000	48¼	48	48⅛	48
66	50½	2.88	Pirelli Co	1500	63¼	61¾	63¼	61⅞
83¾	54⅛	..	Pitts Coal	100	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	..
78½	52½	..	Pitts Ter pf	20	55	55	55	..
36⅞	26	1.50¶	Poore & Co	400	36⅞	35⅛	36⅝	35
108¼	102	7	Post Tel pf	200	103	102	103	103⅛
81¾	62¾	3	Postum C	5000	74⅞	73⅞	74⅛	74¼
65⅝	52	..	Prairie O&G	1400	52	51⅞	52	52
61⅞	53⅝	3¶	Prairie P L	800	60½	60⅛	60½	60⅛
25⅝	15	..	Press Steel	600	19¾	19¼	19⅜	19⅛
81	73	7	Press St pf	400	77½	77	77½	..
25⅞	17	..	Prod & Ref	200	16	16	16	16¼
46⅞	38¼	..	Prod& R pf	40	39	38⅝	38⅝	39
124⅝	75	2.60	Pub Serv	17000	121⅝	118¼	120½	119
108⅛	103½	6	Pub Serv 6%	100	105½	105½	105½	105
150½	145	8	Pub Serv 8%	200	150	150	150	149¼
109⅝	105½	6	Pb Sv EG pf	100	105½	105½	105½	..
91⅞	78	4	Pullman	35700	91⅜	88¼	90¾	88⅛
21¼	14⅜	..	Punta Sug	500	18½	18¼	18½	..
50¾	23¼	1.50	Pure Oil	800	24⅜	25⅛	25¼	25⅜
115	111	8	Pure Oil pf	20	412⅝	412⅝	412⅝	113¼
147¾	109⅜	3	Purity Bk	2800	144⅝	141½	143½	142⅞
			—R—					
114	68¼	..	Radio	48200	83¼	78	83¼	79
82½	74	5	Radio pf B	400	78½	78½	78½	79½
57	52	3.50	Radio pf	100	52½	52½	52½	52½
46⅞	19	..	Radio-Keith	6200	37	36⅞	37	36⅛
58½	49¼	..	Rail & Ex	1900	55⅛	54	55⅛	53
126⅞	101½	4	Reading	3000	125¾	123	124⅞	124¼
84⅝	57	..	Real Silk H	400	79½	79	79½	79
102½	95	7	Real Silk pf	100	96¼	96¼	96¼	..
46¾	28	..	Rem Rand	22500	43¾	41⅝	43½	42⅜
96	90¼	7	Rem R 1pf	200	94	94	94	..
100	92	8	Rem R 2pf	100	99¼	99¼	99¼	..
150	130	8	Rennis & Sar	10	130	130	130	..
31⅞	21	.80¶	Reo Motors	4000	21⅞	21	21¼	21⅛
54⅞	42⅜	..	Rep Brass	400	46⅜	44½	46⅜	..
115	79¼	4	Repub Stl	7000	114⅜	109⅞	113	111⅛
12¼	6	..	Reynolds S	1000	7	6⅞	7	7
49⅝	39⅜	2¶	Richfield Oil	1300	40¼	39⅝	40	40
42½	25¼	2§	Rio Gr O	3200	30⅞	28⅞	29⅞	27½
70	59	2.50	Ritter Dental	200	66¾	66¼	66¾	..
64	54	1.92c	Rhine-West	100	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	..
96	63	..	Rossia Ins	300	73⅞	72	72⅞	72
43¼	27	1	Royal Bk	6000	38⅞	37½	38	38¼
113¾	95	6	Royal B pf	100	111½	111½	111½	..
			—S—					
195¼	154¼	3	Safeway S	1700	171¾	168	169	167⅞
108	108	7	Safew 7%	90	104	103	104	..
94	62	3¶	St Joseph	4700	63⅝	62½	63	63½
133	109½	6	StL & SF	2100	132½	128⅛	132½	128⅛
96½	92¼	6	StL & SF pf	100	95¼	95	95¼	95¼
115¾	82	..	StL SW	1200	109¾	107¾	107¾	108¼
94	87	5	StL & SW pf	100	92	92	92	92½
51⅞	38¼	2	Savage A	200	40	39¼	39¼	..
63	62	..	Scott Paper	100	63	63	63	63
21¾	12	..	Seabd AL	1000	15⅞	15⅛	15¼	16
181	139¾	2.50§	Sears Roe	5600	166½	163¼	165¼	165
10¼	4	..	Seneca Cop	400	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5
53¾	41	1	Sharon Steel	400	47	46½	47	46⅞
182	123½	2	Shattuck	200	173¾	172¼	172½	172
31¾	25¾	1.40	Shell Union	600	26⅜	26	26⅛	26
74½	36¾	5	Shubert Th	300	41	41	41	40
122¾	75	3	Simmons	2200	118¾	117	118	117¾
39⅜	18⅛	1.60	Simms Pet	7400	36	35	36	35⅜
45	33	2¶	Sinclair	17300	34¼	33¼	33⅞	33¼
111	107¾	8	Sinclair pf	100	110	110	110	..
46½	32⅞	2	Skelly Oil	3100	42½	40⅛	42	40¾
16½	10¼	..	Snider	1300	13⅞	12½	12⅞	..
64½	33	..	Snider pf	4500	58⅝	56⅜	56⅜	56⅛
72⅛	58⅜	2	So Calif Ed	5200	70	68½	69⅜	69
15⅝	9	..	So Dairies B	100	9	9	9	9
150	124	6	So Pacific	2100	148½	145½	147⅞	147⅛
45	34	2¶	So PR Sug	600	38	37⅛	38	37⅛
160½	138	8	So Railway	3000	156⅞	155¼	156⅞	156½
110⅞	101	4	So Ry M&O	200	110	110	110	..
68⅞	59⅞	..	Sparks With	600	61⅝	61¼	61⅝	61⅝
52¼	34	..	Spang Chal	300	39⅝	38⅛	39	..
43	35½	1.60	Spen Kellogg	100	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	39
66⅝	45	..	Spicer Co	400	53	52	52	52⅝
117⅞	77	3	Spiegel May	200	78½	78¼	78½	78⅜
5⅜	5⅛	..	Sta Gas rts	24000	5⅞	5⅜	5⅝	5½
140⅞	80¾	3½	Sta Gas	23000	140⅜	136	139	138
67	62⅝	4	Sta Gas pf	500	64⅝	64¼	64½	64¼
81⅞	64	2.50	Sta Oil Cal	10000	72	70⅞	70⅜	71⅛
62⅝	48	1¶	Sta Oil NJ	10200	57¼	56⅝	57	57
45⅜	38	1.60	Sta Oil NY	4600	39⅜	39	39⅝	39¼
9⅝	4⅛	..	Sta Pl Glass	400	5	5	5	4⅝
31	15⅛	..	Sta Pl Gl pf	20	16½	15	16½	..
33⅞	25⅜	..	Sterling	1100	32½	31¾	32½	32½
77	65	2.50	St-Warner	2000	72⅛	69⅝	71¾	69⅞
15½	13⅝	1¶	Sterling pf	1800	15⅛	15	15	15
98	73⅛	5¶	Studebaker	3200	77½	75⅛	76½	75⅛
126	123	7	Studebak pf	10	125	125	125	..
4⅛	2	..	Sub Boat	100	2	2	2	2
78⅝	57	1	Sun Oil	100	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
105½	100	6	Sun Oil pf	200	101½	101	101½	101½
12	7	..	Super Oil	3900	7⅛	7	7	7
73⅞	34	..	Super Steel	1500	47⅛	46½	47½	47⅛
22¼	13⅛	1	Sweets Co	300	13½	13½	13½	14
9	4½	..	Symington	100	7	7	7	7
19⅝	12¼	..	Symington A	400	17½	17	17	17½
			—T—					
20⅞	16	1	Tenn Cop	600	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
68½	57¼	3	Tex Corp	6100	61⅞	61⅜	61⅜	61½
85⅛	69⅝	4	Tex Gulf S	2300	72⅝	71⅝	71⅝	72
181	155	5	Tex & Pac	200	181	175	175½	177⅜
23⅞	15¼	25%	Tex & P Coal	3000	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	15¼
24½	13¼	..	Tex & P LT	1100	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
34¼	16½	..	Tratcher	400	29½	29¼	29¼	29⅛
51⅞	34¼	2.40	The Fair	100	36½	36¼	36½	37⅛
39	13	..	Third Ave	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	13
97¼	90¼	5	Tidewater pf	100	91	91	91	..
23½	17½	..	Tidewat As	4000	20¼	19⅞	20¼	20¼
90	84	6	Tidewat A pf	400	86¼	85	85	86
31	22⅝	.60	Timken-Det	800	23⅛	23¼	23¼	23
110¾	73½	3	Timken	4400	99¼	96	99⅛	98¼
14¼	9	..†	Trans Oil	9800	12⅜	10⅝	11⅜	12⅛
1¼	1⅛	..	Trans Oil rts	39600	1⅜	1⅛	1½	..
53⅝	41	1	Trans & W	500	51½	49	51⅛	49¼
69	38¾	2.50	Trico	300	57¾	56⅝	56⅝	57½
40¼	39	4	Twin City	200	39⅛	39	39⅛	39
			—U—					
165¼	91	4	Underwood	3400	154¼	152¼	152¾	152
43	24	..	Un Bag & P	200	33	32¼	32¼	34⅞
128	75¼	2.60	Un Carbide	18300	122½	119½	120¾	121½
93	83½	1.75	United Carb	100	83½	83½	83½	83½
54½	46	2	Un Oil Cal	500	47	46⅝	46⅝	47⅛
276½	209	10	Un Pacific	2200	274½	270	272¼	268¾
84⅜	81	4	Un Pac pf	100	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	82
152	121⅞	5	Un Tk Car	200	147½	146	147½	146
162	78⅜	..	Uni Air T	1900	133¾	130	132	129
..	..	3	Uni Air T pf	100	87¾	87⅜	87¾	87
53½	41	1.60	Uni Biscuit	1500	51¾	49⅜	49⅜	51
7¼	4¾	..	Unit Corp rts	25700	6¾	6	6⅝	6⅜
75½	58¾	..	Unit Corp	35200	71¼	69¼	70¾	69⅜
49	45	3	Unit Corp pf	2400	49	48½	49	48¾
21	6¼	..	Uni Dyew'd	50	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
81⅛	30	3	Uni El Coal	300	35½	35½	35½	36
158½	109⅝	4¶	Uni Fruit	600	118	115¼	117¼	115½
59⅝	46½	..	Uni G&Imp	79300	58¼	56¼	58⅛	57¼
26⅜	14	..	Uni Paperbd	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13¼
94½	92¾	5	Uni G&Imp pf	200	94	93⅝	94	93¾
55⅞	27	2	US CIPipe ct	600	30¼	30	30¼	30
19	16¾	1.20	US CIPipe pf	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¾
20	18⅝	1.20	US CIP 2pfct	200	19¾	19¾	19¾	19⅞
18½	12⅝	..	US Dist	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
68⅞	58	..	US For Sec	2000	66⅝	63⅝	65¼	65
92	89⅛	..	US For Sec pf	300	91	91	91	..
49⅞	30	4	US Hoffman	100	34	34	34	35
193¼	128	6	US Ind Alco	2200	186	183	184½	183⅜
35½	19¾	..	US Leather	600	21⅛	20½	20½	21½
67⅞	38	4	US Lea A	300	36	35⅜	35⅝	36
119½	81	4	US Realty	500	88⅛	87½	88	88⅝
65	42	..	US Rubber	3900	49⅜	47⅝	48½	48½
92½	73	..	US Rub 1pf	600	75½	73⅝	75½	74
72⅞	48	3.50	US Smelt	300	55	55	55	55
209⅞	163	7	US Steel	75000	208½	204½	207⅜	204¼
144¼	139¾	7	US Steel pf	400	140¼	140	140¼	140
93	72	8	Univ Pict pf	30	72	72	72	..
22¼	10⅝	..	Univ Pipe	100	11	11	11	11⅛
51⅝	35	2b	Util P&Lt A	87800	51⅜	48⅛	51⅜	49
			—V—					
13½	6¼	..	Vadsco	600	8½	8⅜	8½	8⅞
116½	68	3	Vanadium	1000	94½	92⅜	92⅜	92
41⅞	27	..	Van Raalte	200	40	40	40	..
83	60	..	Van Rlte pf	20	82	82	82	..
24¾	9¾	..	Va-C Chem	100	12½	12½	12½	12¾
65½	36¾	3	Va-C Ch 6%	100	42¼	42¼	42¼	42½
48	40	..	Va IC&C pf	20	40	40	40	..
25½	21	..	Va IC&C	40	21	21	21	21
126	50	..	Vulcan	80	118	116	116	119
			—W—					
81⅜	60	..	Wabash	900	74⅞	73¼	74⅞	74¼
34½	22⅛	1.50	Waldorf	1500	31½	30⅞	31½	31⅜
46¼	23¼	1.20	Walworth	1000	42¼	41⅝	42¼	42½
84⅜	43	..	Ward Bk A	440	60	60	60	60
21⅛	8¼	..	Ward Bk B	300	11⅜	11	11	11⅜
87½	71	7	Ward Bk pf	100	78	77½	78	..
63	54⅝	3¶	Warner Br	6800	59⅝	58⅞	59⅜	59¼
42⅞	28½	2	Warner Quin	800	31½	31	31	31¼
175	139	4¶	Warren Br	200	169	168	168	169
34¼	15¼	..	Warren F&P	200	18¼	18	18¼	18¼
48	32⅛	2	Wesson O	600	32¼	32	32¼	32¼
72½	59	4	Wesson O pf	1400	60	58⅞	60	59¾
102	94½	6	W Pen El pf	30	96	95	96	96⅝
111¼	103	7	W Pen E 7s	110	108	107½	107½	110
117	113	7	W Pen P 7%	30	116	115	115	..
34⅞	22½	..	Wn Dairy B	300	26½	25⅝	25⅝	26½
54	32½	..	Wn Md	5100	49⅞	48⅛	48⅜	48⅛
41⅞	32	..	Wn Pac	300	39	38⅜	39	39
67⅝	56	..	Wn Pac pf	300	67⅝	66⅝	66⅝	67⅛
229	179⅜	8	Wn Union	14900	222⅝	218	220	217
54½	43¼	2	Westg A B	5800	52¼	51⅛	52	51⅝
206½	137½	4	Westg Elec	22500	206⅛	202⅛	202¾	202⅞
197⅛	132	4	Westg El pf	290	197⅛	192	197⅛	192
94⅛	49¾	..	Westvaco	800	69⅛	68⅞	69⅛	68⅛
48¼	22	..	Weston In	300	38	38	38	38
38	30¼	2	White Eagle	600	34¼	34	34⅛	34
53⅛	38	1	White Mot	600	41	40⅜	41	40⅝
48	12	..	Whi Sew M	200	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	19⅝
57⅞	41¼	4	Whi Sew pf	100	43	43	43	..
48⅛	18⅛	..	Wilcox Oil	600	18⅛	18	18	..
61¼	37	2.50	Wilcox R A	200	45½	45½	45¼	46
62	32	2¶	Wilcox R B	1100	43⅞	42⅝	43⅞	43¼
35	20	1.20¶	Willys-Over	8300	24	23	23⅞	22⅝
108	92	7	Willys-Ov pf	100	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	..
13½	7	..	Wilson	700	8	8	8	..
27	16	..	Wilson A	800	18¼	17¾	18¼	..
79	57	1.75	Wilson pf	100	61	61	61	..
94½	85	6	Woolworth	4200	92½	90⅝	91¾	90¼
76	43	..	Wor Pump	6500	76	71¼	75¾	70¼
92½	77¾	3.50	Wor Pump A	200	92	92	92	90
82	66	3	Wor Pump B	500	82	81¾	81⅞	81⅞
149½	109	2	Wright Aer	2300	132½	130¼	130⅝	130½
80⅞	70	3¶	Wrigley	200	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
			—Y—					
84	61¾	4	Yale & T	500	82½	82	82	82¼
51¼	34⅝	..	Yel Truck	13300	38⅛	36⅛	37¼	36⅜
159¾	105	5	Youngstown	200	159⅝	156⅝	158½	159⅝
71½	52¼	2¶	Young S&W	1400	69	67⅞	69	69
			—Z—					
52¾	46	..	Zenith Radio	1400	47⅞	46	46	48

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPaid in 1928.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
July	18.45	18.53	18.36	18.36	18.62
Oct. (old)	19.00	19.05	18.90	18.90	19.13
Oct. (new)	18.96	19.05	18.83	18.85	19.09
Dec.	19.29	19.33	19.09	19.10	19.38
Jan.	19.20	19.25	19.01	19.05	19.30
March	19.44	19.44	19.18	19.23	19.50
May	19.52	19.58	19.35	19.39	19.61

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	18.70	18.70	18.50	18.50	18.78
Oct	18.90	18.92	18.69	18.74	18.98
Dec	19.10	19.11	18.86	18.90	19.18
Jan	19.11	19.14	18.90	18.90	19.20

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	....	....	....	18.44	18.84
Oct.	18.98	19.00	18.80	18.83	19.08
Dec.	19.18	19.20	19.00	19.02	19.27
Jan.	19.20	19.20	19.05	19.05	19.28

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	10.20	10.23	10.16	10.16	10.23
Oct.	10.09	10.13	10.04	10.06	10.14
Dec.	10.08	10.10	10.05	10.05	10.13
Jan.	10.09	10.13	10.05	10.05	10.13
Mar.	10.13	10.16	10.10	10.10	10.18
May	10.14	10.18	10.13	10.13	10.19

Spots 106 down 9 points. Tone at close barely steady. Sales (British) 3000; (American) 2400.

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat				
July	1.40	1.40⅜	1.37¾	1.38½
Sept.	1.46¼	1.47	1.41¼	1.43⅛
Dec.	1.53	1.54	1.48⅜	1.50⅝
Corn				
July	1.02⅝	1.03	1.02¼	1.02⅞
Sept.	1.04¾	1.05	1.04⅛	1.04⅝
Dec.	.98⅞	.99	.97½	.98
Oats				
Sept.	.48½	.49	.48⅛	.48⅜
Dec.	.52⅝	.52¾	.51⅞	.52⅛
Lard				
July	12.52	12.52	12.05	12.05
Sept.	12.60	12.60	12.20	12.20
Dec.	12.75	12.77	12.40	12.40

TO RETIRE 8 P. C. DEBENTURES

Directors of the Pierce Arrow Motor Car Company have voted to retire on Sept. 1 the outstanding 8 per cent gold debentures maturing in 1943. Payment will be made out of bank balances. Retirement of the bonds will leave the company with a $352,000 issue of first mortgage purchase money notes as its only debts.

Markets at a Glance

BY THE A. P.

NEW YORK

Stocks: Firm; Bethlehem Steel at new high.

Bonds: Irregular; convertibles fluctuate widely.

Curb: Irregular; Central States Electric buoyant.

Foreign exchanges: Firm; sterling near year's high.

Cotton: Lower; predictions favorable weather.

Sugar: Easy; lower spot market.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Lower; forecast rain American northwest.

Corn: Steady; decreased contract stocks.

Cattle: Steady to lower.

Hogs: Lower.

PROCTER & GAMBLE ISSUE

Stockholders of Procter & Gamble Company will be asked to authorize sale of 250,000 shares of the proposed new 7,500,000 common shares to a group of New York bankers. The basis of the transaction will be 150,000 shares at 66 2-3 and the option to purchase 100,000 additional at $80 each before next Feb. 12.

VIRGINIA IRON, COAL & COKE

Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co. reports for the quarter ended June 30 net loss of $61,011 after interest, depreciation, depletion, etc., compared with net loss of $47,102 in the June quarter of 1928. Six months' net loss was $27,963, compared with $68,058.

ERIE ROAD'S INCOME UP

Net operating income of the Erie Railroad system for June was $1,570,545, compared with $1,450,595 in the like month last year. The total for the first six months of 1929 was $10,480,797, which compares with $7,977,536 for the first half of 1928. Surplus after charges in the half yearly period ended June 30, was $4,854,995, compared with $2,807,063 a year ago.

COLUMBIA STEEL CORPORATION

Columbia Steel Corporation reports for six months ended June 30 net profit of $1,066,73 7after taxes, depreciation and interest, equal, after deducting $349,979 preferred dividends, to 48 cents a share on the 1,497,171 common shares, compared with net profit in the first half of 1928 of $679,761, or 22 cents a share on the above number of common shares.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

"NICKEL PLATE"

	1929	1928
June gross	$4,776,767	$4,201,562
Net op inc	889,322	575,385
Sur aft chgs	628,217	153,287
6 mos' gross	27,852,264	25,872,527
Net op inc	5,411,756	3,895,754
Sur aft chgs	3,494,383	2,621,622

MINN., ST. PAUL & SAU. STE. MARIE (Including Wisconsin Central)

	1929	1928
June gross	$4,277,011	$4,148,451
Net op inc	877,399	724,352
Sur aft chgs	318,817	196,290
6 mos' gross	22,406,937	21,835,166
Net op inc	2,935,675	2,194,537
Def aft chgs	391,411	1,166,172

NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO (Figures in Mexican currency)

	*1929	1928
April gross	$9,002,845	$9,674,849
Net aft exp	1,522,091	1,463,761
4 mos' gross	33,813,189	38,679,282
Net aft exp	4,155,551	5,267,690

*Figures for 1929 do not include Tehuantepec Alvarado and Ejutla roads.

CHICAGO & ALTON

	1929	1928
June gross	$2,353,602	$2,339,916
Net op inc	267,865	173,379
6 mos' gross	13,951,760	13,570,821
Net op inc	1,401,055	841,669

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

A gain in big apartment house projects raised the total involved in new construction in the United States the last week to $63,150,000, which compares with $47,050,000 in the preceding week and $57,650,000 in the corresponding week last year, says McGraw-Hill. The proposed work in the field of heavy construction showed the following totals: Apartments and hotels, $23,850,000; commercial buildings, $8,100,000; educational buildings, $4,600,000; public works, $4,000,000; industrial projects, $3,800,000; railroad improvements, $1,850,000; other buildings, $1,500,000; unclassified jobs, $15,450,000; total, $63,150,000.

WALDORF SYSTEM EARNINGS

Waldorf System reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1929, net profit after charges of $270,038, equivalent after preferred dividends to 56 cents a share on 461,610 shares of common stock, compared with $254,647, equivalent after preferred dividends to 52 cents a common share for the corresponding quarter of 1928. For the six months ended June 30, 1929, net profit after charges was $547,676, equal after preferred dividends to $1.13 a share on the common stock, compared with net of $538,814, or $1.10 a common share, in the first half of 1928.

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GRIGSBY-GRUNOW CO.

CHICAGO—Grigsby-Grunow Co., within the next few months, will increase its daily production to 6500 radio sets and 100,000 tubes, according to Vice-President W. C. Grunow. At present production is running at the rate of 5000 sets and 30,000 tubes daily.

CALIFORNIA OIL STOCKS

Stocks of crude oil in California at the end of June, totaled 165,270,399 barrels, an increase of 5,475,590 barrels. The daily average production amounted to 820,821 barrels. Sixty-two wells were completed with an initial daily production of 123,001 barrels.

SPENCER, KELLOGG & SONS, INC.

Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Inc., for the 12 weeks ended June 8, reports net profit of $448,476 after charges and federal taxes, or 90 cents a common share, compared with $347,097, or 69 cents a share, in the 1928 period.

GOOD BUYING MOVEMENT IN COTTON CLOTH

Production Curtailment and Higher Priced Raw Material Responsible

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The primary cotton cloth market witnessed a revival of business last week which was largely unexpected. The rise in the price of the raw material coupled with the plans for sharp curtailment extending throughout the summer months started the buying movement which increased in volume as the week progressed.

Retail merchants and wholesale converters are agreeably surprised at the amount and increased popularity of cotton goods for dress wear. Merchants, makers of dresses, and converters all agree that while they have not lost money on the season's business they have failed to realize as much profits as they might have if they had been more liberal in their spring orders. On account of this feeling manufacturers are much encouraged to except a growing business for the balance of the year.

Sales of print cloths were the largest for the last several weeks. The urgent demand soon lifted the price from ⅛c to ¼c in practically all of the numbers of this division. The 64x60s 38½ inch 5.35 yard sold from 7¼c early to 7⅜c on Friday, when the supply at that price was exhausted and 7½c was considered the market.

The 68x72s 4.75 yard closed the week at 8¼c, with some asking higher. The 72x76s 4.25 yard brought 9⅜c, and the 80 squares were sold generally at 10¼c, with some makers asking 10½c. There was fair trading in the 36 inch 60x48s which sold at from 5¾c to 5⅞c. A fair quantity of 32 inch 64x60s moved at 6⅛c.

Strong Demand Apparent

The sheeting section was not quite so active as the print cloths but was much better than was usual in this section. In place of pressure to sell, which has been evident in this section for the last several months, there was a strong demand which served at least to keep prices firm and in some cases to raise the price. Among those which gained in price were the 31-inch 48 squares 5.00-yard which sold at from 6⅜@6½c, and the 36-inch of the same count 3.00-yard which brought 10@10⅛c. The 40-inch 40x40s 4.25-yard moved at 7@7⅛c, and the 48 squares 2.50-yard at from 12⅛@12¼c.

Drills 37-inch 2.75-yard sold from 10⅞@11c and the 3.95-yard at 8c. Pajama checks 36½-inch 64x60s 5.75-yard brought 7c, and the 72x80s 4.70-yard from 8¾@8⅞c. Osnaburgs 30-inch 7-ounce second quality moved at 11½c, and the 40-inch 3.50-yard at 8c.

Filling sateens 37½-inch 64x104s 4.37-yard sold at 10⅞c eastern and 10⅝c southern, and the 43-inch of the same count 3.85-yard sold at 12¾@13c. Warp sateens 38-inch 110x68s 5.00-yard brought 11¾c@11½c, and the 140x72s 5.75-yard 14½c. Carded lawns 36-inch 72x60s 10.00-yard moved at 8c and the 40-inch 72x68s 6.00-yard at 9¾c.

Broadcloths were slightly more active with the 112x60s 3.85-yard leading in activity at 11¾c. The 100x60s brought 10⅝c, the 90x60s 9¾c, and the 80x60s 8⅝c. At the end of the week all these numbers were from ⅛@¼c higher.

In the combed broadcloths there five or six thousand pieces of 144x76s sold at 17¼c, but later that number brought 18c. The 128x68s moved at from 15c southern to 16½c eastern.

Fancy Cloth Outlook

In the fine and fancy cloth division business was not so active, but inquiry was decidedly better. Toward the end of the week sales were stimulated by the activity in the coarse goods division.

Plain combed goods 34-inch 7.00-yard sold for 12c for spot and 12¾c for future delivery. The 38-inch 72x100s 6.25-yard brought from 13@12¾c. Combed lawns 40-inch 84x80s 11.00-yard brought 14½@15½c, and the 96x100s 7.00-yard from 15½@15¼c. The 39-inch 68x56s 11.00-yard moved at 8½c.

Combed voiles 40-inch 60x56s regular hard twist moved at from 9¼@9½c. Three leaf twills 39-inch 64x88s 5.35-yard brought 14½c. Combed sateens 39-inch 96x160s 4.50-yard sold at 21c, and the 38-inch 140x72s 5.75-yard at 14½c.

Considerable business was done in rayon mixed goods. The 38-inch 76x60s with 150-denier 60-filament rayon filled crepes sold at 22½c for future delivery. The same width 80x64s 100-denier 40-filament brought from 20½@21½c. The 64x88s rayon piques with 2-ply combed warp sold at from 30@34c.

Tussahs More Active

The regular rayon and cotton mixtures 64x48s sold at 13c to 12¾c with foreign and 13c to 13¼c with domestic rayon. The 64x52s brought 14c with foreign and 14c to 14¼c with domestic rayon. Rayon and cotton dobbies 80x56s carded brought 17½c with foreign and combed with domestic rayon 17¾c.

Cotton and rayon voiles 35½ inch 60x54s with 75 denier rayon brought 28c to 29c. Rayon and silk twills 40 inch 120x52s with 150 denier warp and three thread Japanese tram filling sold at 43c to 43¼c.

Cotton and silk goods were quiet with the exception of tussahs, which were more active and scarce. The 34 inch 80x56s tussahs sold at from 16¾c to 17c and the 35 inch 96 squares tussahs at 24¾c to 25½c. The 35 inch 96x64s single end cantons 22-26 brought 13½c and the 96x100s 17¾c. The same number 14-16 two end cantons brought 23½c to 23c and the 96x104s 22-26 two end brought 26¾c to 27c.

Tire fabrics were quiet and unchanged. Cotton ducks were in fair demand. Prices were usually unchanged but lower on large sales. Single filling cotton ducks sold at 14½c to 16c, double filling 17½c to 18½c, army ducks 41c to 42c a pound, and enameling ducks 35c to 36c a pound.

TRANSCONTINENTAL OIL CO.

Transcontinental Oil Co. reports for the quarter ended June 30 profit of $1,188,271 after interest, depreciation, dry holes properties abandoned, etc., but before federal taxes, compared with $527,551 in the preceding quarter and $493,612 in the June quarter of 1928. Profit for the first six months totaled $1,715,822 before federal taxes, compared with $422,966 in the first half of the previous year.

AMER. COMMONWEALTH POWER

American Commonwealth Power Corporation reports net for the 12 months ended June 30, as $2,658,193 after taxes, interest, subsidiary preferred dividends, etc., but before reserve for federal taxes, compard with $1,565,268 in the preceding 12 months.

SIMMONS CO. PROFIT

Simmons Company reports for the six months ended June 30 profit of $3,511,675 after depreciation and other charges, but before federal taxes, compared with $2,501,438 in the first six months of 1928. Stock outstanding amounts to 1,100,000 no-par shares.

WESTERN AUTO SUPPLY CO.

The Western Auto Supply Company has been formed in Delaware to exchange its shares for stock of Western Auto Supply Agency of Los Angeles, Western Auto Parts Company and Western Auto Supply Company of Kansas City.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

	High	Low
Abraham Straus 5½s	112½	112¼
Adams Ex col 4s '48	84½	84½
Allegnany 5s '44	110⅜	108½
Alleghany 5s '49	110⅜	108½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	99⅞	99⅞
Alleghany 5s '49	109½	108½
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	105	105
Am I G Chem 5½s ct	125¼	121
Am Int C 5½s	113¾	112⅝
Am Chain deb 6s '33	94⅝	94⅝
Am Ice 5s	91	91
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	78	78
Am Smelting 5s '47	100¼	100
Am Sugar Refing 6s '37	103⅝	103⅝
Am T & T col 5s '46	102¼	102
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	171½	165
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	105½	105¼
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	97¼	97¼
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	98¼	97¼
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	104¾	104⅝
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	174½	173½
Ann Arbor 4s '95	74	74
Armour & Co 4½s '39	83½	83½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	86⅞	86⅞
Atch T&SF 4½s	152	147½
Atch T&SF 4½s	151½	147½
Atch T&SF 4s '95	88	88
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	102	101⅞
Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48	68½	68½
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	89⅞	88
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	73½	73½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101⅞	101¾
B&O cv 4½s '33	97⅞	97
B&O rfg 5s '95	100⅜	100
B&O 5s Swn div	101	101
B&O 6s '29	109	108½
B&O 5s series D	100⅜	100⅜
B&O 6s '29	108⅞	108½
Belding Hem 6s '36	90⅞	90⅞
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	103¼	103¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	104½	104
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	100	99½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	99½	99½
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	104½	104
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	96⅞	96⅞
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	103½	103½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	92	91¾
Boston & NY Air Line 4s '55	76½	76½
Bklyn Un El 4s	90¼	90¼
Bush Term con 5s '60	94½	94½
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	95⅞	95⅞
Cal Pet 5½s '38	98⅞	98⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '30	99⅛	99⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	91¼	91¼
Can North sf 7s '40	108⅞	108⅞
Can Pacific deb 4s	83	83
Can Pacific 4½s '46	96	96
Cen Hud Gas 5s	102	102
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	96⅛	96⅛
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	89	89
Cen Pacific 5s '60	100¼	100
Cen Steel 8s '41	112¼	112¼
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	99	98⅞
Ches & O 4½s A	93½	93½
Cespedes Sugar sf 7½s '39	91⅞	91⅞
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99½	99½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	96	96
Ches & O con 5s '39	102⅛	102⅛
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49 ct	66	66
Chi B & Q 4s Ill div '49	89⅜	89⅜
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	77½	77
Chi Gt West 4s '59	64½	64
Chi M&SP gen 4s '89	83	82
Chi M&SP 4½s rcts E '89	90½	90½
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	78¼	77½
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	90⅛	89½
Chi & NW 4¾s 2037	92¾	92¾
Chi Railway 5s '27	85	85
Chi RI&P 4½s	89¼	89¼
Chi Un Sta 5s '44	100½	100⅛
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	113	113
Chi & W Indiana 6s	100⅛	100⅛
Chi Gt West 4s '59	65	64
Chi Railway 5s '27	85	84⅞
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	93½	93¼
Chi RI&P 4½s	89⅞	89¼
Colo Power 4½s '57	93	93
Chi Un Sta 5s B '63	103	102⅞
Cin Gas & Elec 4s	87⅛	87⅛
Com Inv Trust 5½s	100	99¼
Clev Marietto 4½s	95	95
Colo Power 4½s '57	93	92⅞
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	95⅛	95⅛
Container Corp 5s '43	73	73
Com Az Antilla 7½s '39	60	60
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	96½	96½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	67	67
Con Ry & L 4½s	94⅞	94⅞
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s ½30	66	65½
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	100	100
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	79	79
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	63	62¾
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	100½	100½
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51 sta	98¾	98
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	91⅛	91
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	96⅞	96¾
Den & R G WN 5s '78	88⅛	87½
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	101	100⅞
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	106½	106½
Detroit Ed 5s '62	102¼	102¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	100¼	100¼
Dold Packing 6s '42	82⅞	82⅝
Duke-P Power 6s '66	103¼	103⅛
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	97	97
Ed Rockerfeller 6s	101⅛	101⅛
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	85	85
East Tenn Va G Lien	98¾	98¾
Elk Horn Coal 6½s	91⅜	91⅜
Erie 1st con 4s '96	81⅝	81⅝
Erie 1st con 4s '96	81⅝	81⅝
Erie cv 4s A '53	80½	80¼
Erie 5s '67	93	92¼
Erie gen lien	76	75¼
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	105¼	105¼
Fla East Coast 5s '74	66	65½
Fort Worth & D Ry 1st	104¼	104¼
Gannet 6s	84	84
Gen Asphalt 6s '39	106	106
Gen Cable 5½s	97½	97
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101⅝	101¼
Gen Steel 5½s wi	99⅝	99¼
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107	106⅞
Goodyear 5s '57	91⅜	91⅜
Gould Coupler 6s '40	77½	77½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	109	109
Great Northern 4½s '61	93¼	93¼
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	93⅜	93⅜
Great Northern 5½s '52	106⅛	106¼
Great Northern 5s '73	102	102
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	98	98
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	92	92½
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	100	100
Hudson Coal 5s '62	72	72
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	77½	77½
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	88½	88½
Humble Oil 6s '37	102	102
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100⅝	100¼
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	98½	98
Ill Cen 6½s '36	107½	107½
Ind Limestone 6s '46	87	87
Inland Steel 4½s '78	90½	90¼
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	94¼	94½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	60⅜	60¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	60½	60½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	50	50
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	103½	103
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	91¼	91¼
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	100	100
Int Paper 6s '55	89⅝	89⅝
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv	168	163½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv	165	163½
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	102⅛	102⅛
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	72⅛	71¾
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	96⅜	96⅜
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	104⅜	104⅜
Kendall 5½s ww	91½	91½
Kings Co Elev 4s '49 sta	81	81
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	102⅛	102⅛
Kinney Co 7½s '36	104⅜	104⅜
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	102½	102½
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	97¾	97⅝
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	102	102
Lautato 6s rcts ww	99½	99
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	94½	94½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	100⅝	100⅝
L&N uni 4s '40	92½	92¼
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	103½	103½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	56	56
McCrory 5½s '41	97⅞	97⅞
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	98⅞	98½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	99¾	99¾
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	22	22
Min & StL con 5s '34 ct	43¼	43
Min St L & SSM 5s gtd	97⅝	97½
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	99	98⅞
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	72⅞	72⅞
Mo Pac 5s F '77	96¾	95⅞
Mo Pac 5s A	97	97
Mo Pac 5½s	122	119
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	72⅞	72
Mo Pac 5s G	96⅝	96⅝
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	91	91
Montana Power 5s A '43	98¼	98¼
Montana Power 5s rtd	101⅜	101⅜
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	75	75
Murray Body 6½s '34	100	99½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	52	52
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	97¼	96⅞
Nat Rad 6½s '47	52½	51¾
Nat Ry Co of Mex 4s '51	9½	9½
Nat Ry Co of Mex 4½s '26	19⅜	19⅜
N E T & T 5s '52	102⅜	102⅜
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	90¼	90
N O T & M 5s B '54	96¼	96¼
NYC&HR con 4s '98	96¼	96
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	77¼	77
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	97⅞	97⅞
NYC&HR rfg&im 5s 2013	104	103½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	95½	95½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	106⅛	106⅛
NY Chi & St L 1st 4s '37	97⅞	97⅞
N Y Chi & St L deb 4s '31	97⅝	97⅝
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	104⅜	104⅜
NY Chi & StL 5½s B '75	105	105
NY Chi&StL 6s A '31	101⅛	101⅛
NY Chi&StL 4½s	93	93
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	111⅞	111⅞
NY NH&H 4½s	87½	87½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	64¼	64¼
NY NH&H 6s cv	137	136
NY Ry inc 6s '65	8⅛	7⅜
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	33	31
NY State Ry 6½s B '62	39⅞	39⅞
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110	110
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	98	98
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106	105⅞
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	82½	82½
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	101	101
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	101⅛	101⅛
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	71¾	71⅜
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	99⅞	99½
Nor Am Ed 5½s	100¼	100
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	63⅞	63
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	110¼	110¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	99½	99½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106	106
Norf & W con 4s '96	90½	90½
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	83⅜	83⅜
Ore Ry & Nav 4s '46	87¼	87
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	99⅜	99⅜
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	85½	85½
Otis Steel 6s '41	102¼	102
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '43	100½	100⅛

	High	Low
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	99⅝	99⅝
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	110	109½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	96	96
Paducah Mem 4s	85	85
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	98½	98½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	97¾	97
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	70	70
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	83¼	83
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	94	94
Penn R R con 4½s '60	99⅜	99¾
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	95⅛	95⅛
Penn RR gen 5s '68	104⅜	104¼
Penn R R 5s '64	102	101½
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	108½	108⅛
Penn R R col 7s '30	101⅜	101⅜
Penn R R 4½s	97	97
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	102⅛	102
Pere Marqq 5s '56	100⅜	100⅜
Phil Co 5s '67	97⅜	97⅛
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	87	87
Phil & Read C&I 6s	101½	98
Pitts C C&StL 5s B '75	104	103½
Port Art C & Dock 6s '53	102	102
Port Ry Lt & P 6s '47	99½	99½
Postal Tel Cable 5s	93¼	93¼
Pure Oil 5½s '37	97¾	97¼
Purity Baking 5s '48	91⅜	91⅜
Remington Rand 5½s ww	96⅞	96¼
Rep Brass 6s	103	103
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	101½	101⅛
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	95¼	95¼
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	99	98⅞
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	93	92⅞
St L & S F 4s A '50	84½	84¼
St Louis & Ad 5s	95	95
St L & S F 4½s '78	87	86⅛
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	88⅜	88½
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	81½	81
Scioto Val & N E 4s '89	90	90
Seabd ad 5s ct	45⅛	44½
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	52½	52½
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	45½	45½
Seabd A L con 6s '45	67¾	66¾
Seabd AL golo 4s st '50	64⅝	64⅝
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	60½	60
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	52½	52¼
Shell Pipe 5s '52	93½	93¼
Shell Union 5s '47	95⅞	95½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	96	96
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	99⅛	99
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	100	99¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101½	101
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	96½	96½
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	93⅜	93⅜
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	92¼	91¾
So Pacific col 4s '49	88	87½
So Pac 4½s '68	91⅞	91⅞
So Pac 4½s ww	96⅝	96½
So Ry gen 4s '56	85½	85½
So Ry con 5s '94	105	105
So Ry gen 6s '56	111½	111½
So Ry gen 6½s '6	118¾	118
So'west Bell-Tel rfg 5s '54	102¼	102¼
Stand Milling 5s '30	99¼	99¼
Stand Milling 5s '30	100	99¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101½	101
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	95	94¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	95⅞	95
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	104½	104
Ter RR Asso St L rfg 4s '53	86	86
Ter & Pac 5s C rct	96⅝	96
Texarkana 1st ½s '50	100⅜	100⅜
Tex & Pac 5s La div '31	100¼	100¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	38¼	38¼
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	53½	53½
Tol & O Cen 1st 5s '35	97	97
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '25	99⅜	99⅜
Toronto H & Buf 4s '46	86	86
Transcont Oil 6½s ww	98¾	98
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	101⅞	101⅜
Union El L&P 5½s '54	100¾	100¾
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	92⅞	92½
Union Pacific 4½s '68	96⅛	96⅛
U S Rubber 5s '47	89¼	88½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	100	99½
U S Steel s f 5s '63	109½	109⅛
Util Lt&Pw A 5s	89½	89½
Va Iron C&C 5s '49	69	69
Va Ry 5s '62	102	102
Walworth 6s '45	88⅛	88⅛
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	63⅛	63⅛
Washington Water 5s	99⅞	99⅞
Western Electric 5s '44	102	101
Western Maryland 4s '52	77½	77¼
West Shore 4s 2361	86	86
West Shore 4s reg	81⅞	81⅞
Western Un col 5s '38	100⅞	100¾
Western Un r e 4½s '50	95⅛	95⅛
Western Un 6½s '36	107⅞	107¾
Wheeling Stl 4½s	86½	86
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37	99½	99½
White Sewing Mach 6s ww	84	84
Wickwire Spen 7s '35	50½	50½
Wickwire Spen 7s ct	51⅛	51
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	52	50¾
Youngstown 5s '78	100	99⅜
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	99⅞	99½
Wis Cen gen 4s '49	79	79
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	87¾	87⅝

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last July23	Last July22
3½s '47	97.	97.2	97.	97.2	97.3
1st 4¼s '47	99.2	99.2	99.	99.2	99.2
4th 4¼s '38	99.5	99.5	98.25	99.4	99.3
US 3¾s '47	97.5	97.5	97.4	97.4	97.3
US 4s '54	103.20	103.28	103.20	103.20	103.22
US 4¼s '52	107.20	107.20	107.20	107.20	107.26

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	95	95
Antioquia 1ll	87⅞	87⅞
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	87⅜	87⅜
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	86½	86½
Antioquia 7s A '45	91	91
Antioquia 7s D	90½	90½
Argentine 5½s '62	94⅝	94⅝
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99⅜	99⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99⅜	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99½	99½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99¾	99½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99¼	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99½	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	99¼	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99½	99½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99½	99⅜
Australia 4½s '57	86⅞	86¾
Australia 5s '55	95	95
Australia 5s '57	94½	94¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	104	104
Austria (Upper) 6½s rct	89	89
Berlin 6s '58	89⅝	89½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	101	100⅞
Belgium (King) 7s '55	107⅜	107⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '56	106⅛	106⅛
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115	115
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108	108
Bergen (City) 6s '49	100	100
Berlin El '51	91¾	91½
Berlin El 6½s s f '59	91½	91
Berlin 6½s '50	94½	94½
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	89½	89½
Bolivia 7s ct	85⅞	85½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	100½	100
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100⅛	99¾
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	98⅜	98
Brazil 6½s '26	91⅝	91
Brazil 6½s '27	91¼	91
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	105	104⅞
Brazil (US) 8s '41	106	105⅞
Bremen 7s '35	100½	100½
Brisbane 5s '57	89¾	89¾
Budapest (City) 6s '62	77½	77¼
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	98	98
Buenos Aires 6s '61	92¼	92
Bulgaria 7s '67	81⅛	81
Bulgaria 7½s '68	87	87
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	95¾	95¼
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100¼	100
Can (Dom) 5s '52	101¼	101¼
Chile 6s Jan '61	93½	93½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	92	92
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	96⅝	96⅝
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	98½	98½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	92	91¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	92	91¼
Chile 6s Sept '61	91½	91½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101	100⅜
Chin (GV) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	35	35
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	92	92
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	85	85
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	84½	84
Colombia 6s Oct '61	83½	83¼
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	94¼	94¼
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	95	95
Cordoba (City) 7s '37 ct	94	93⅞
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	94	94
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	101¾	101¾
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	109½	109½
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	109½	109½
Denmark 4½s '62	86⅝	86⅝
Denmark (King) 6s '42	103½	103¼
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	97¼	97¼
Denmark 4½s '62	86⅝	86⅝
Denmark 5½s	99⅞	99⅝
Est R R Co 7s '64	103⅛	103
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	94	93⅝
Finland 5½s '58	87	85¾
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	89⅞	89½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	99⅝	99⅝
Franch (Rep) 7s '49	110¼	110
French (Rep) 7½s '41	114	113½
Germ 7s '49	106½	106
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	85½	85⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	82½	82½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	96½	96⅛
Germ Con Agr 6½s rct	84½	84
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	90⅜	90⅜
Germ G E 6s '48	90½	89
Germ G E 6½s '40 war	122	122
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	96¼	96¼
Germ G E 7s '45	100	100
Greek 6s '68	82¾	82
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	100	100
Hungary Mun 7s '46	89½	89¼
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	94¾	94¾
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	83	82¼
Irish Free State 5s '60	96¼	96¼
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	93	92¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	94⅞	94½
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	98	97½
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	93½	93¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	100	99¾
Kruger & Toll 5s rct ww	98	98
Kreuger & Toll 5s rct ww	98	97⅞
Lyons (City) 6s '34	100¼	100¼
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	100⅛	99⅞
Meridionale El 7s '57	97½	97⅛
Mex 4s small A '04	18	18
Mex 4s large A	18	18
Minas 6½s	86	86
Miag Mill Mch 7s '56 ex-war	85	85
Milan (City) 6½s '52	89	89
New So Wales 5s '57	92⅝	92
New So Wales 5s '56	92	92
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s	90⅜	90⅜
Nor Hydro 5½s ct	89	88⅜
Norway 5½s '65	99⅝	99⅝
Norway (King) 6s '44	101⅞	101⅞
Norway (King) 5s '63	94⅝	94¼
Norway 5½s '65	99⅞	99⅞

	High	Low
Norway (King) 6s '43	102	101½
Norway (King) 6s '44	101⅞	101½
Norway (King) 6s '52	101⅝	101⅝
Nuremberg 6s '52	86½	86½
Oriental Dev 5½s ct	84½	84½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	91	91
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	95⅞	95⅞
Oslo (City) 6s '55	100	100
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	99⅞	99⅝
Paris-Orleans 5½s	96	96
Peru 6s '61	85	84¾
Peru 6s '60	85⅛	84¾
Peru 7s '59	100¼	100¼
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	94	94
Poland 6s '40	77½	77¼
Poland 7s '47	85½	85¼
Poland 8s '50	96	96
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	98½	98½
Prague (City) 7½s '52	105	105
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47	106⅞	106⅞
Rhine West '53 ww	92	92
Rhine West '53 xw	86	86
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	88¾	88¾
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	96	96
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	92	91½
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	105½	105½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	95¼	95¼
Rio & do Sul (State) 6s	86	86
Rome (City) 6½s '52	88⅝	88¼
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	99⅞	99⅞
Sao Paulo State 6s	84¼	85⅛
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	90	90
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	96	96
Saxon State 6½s	90½	90½
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107	105¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	89¾	89½
Serbs Cro & Serbs 7s	75⅛	75
Soissons (City) 6s '36	99⅜	99⅜
Silesia Bk 6s	75⅛	75⅛
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	90¼	90
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	102⅞	102⅝
Sweden (King) 6s '39	102½	102
Swiss Confed 8s '40	108	108
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	102¾	102⅝
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	96½	96¼
Toho El Pow 7s '55	96½	96¼
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	75¼	75⅛
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	85⅜	85¾
Tokyo El Lt 6s '28	89¼	89¼
Tyrol 7s	91	91
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	96⅜	96⅜
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '29	102⅝	102¼
U S S Copenhag 6s '37	97½	96¼
Uni Stl W 6s A '51	86⅞	86¾
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	86⅞	86⅞
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	86⅛	86
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	96⅜	96½
Vienna 6s '52	86¼	86
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s	92	92
Warsaw 7s	77	77

GOODYEAR TIRE HAS EXCELLENT EARNINGS FOR THE HALF YEAR

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company reports for the six months ended June 30, 1929, net profits after all charges including taxes and interest of $12,633,865, equivalent after preferred dividends to $7.02 a share on 1,398,126 common shares outstanding June 30. This compares with $3,074,200 net in the first half of 1928, after charging $2,500,000 excess cost of rubber to reserves previously created therefor, or $3.82 a share on 805,123 shares of $7 first preferred stock.

Six months sales totaled $136,747,841, compared with $125,777,548 in the 1928 first six months.

President P. W. Litchfield says in part:

The volume of business done in the first six months of this year exceeds that of any half yearly period in his. tory. All plants were operated to capacity. Volume of business done, expressed in dollars, shows an increase of 8¾ per cent. This does not, however, fully reflect the increase in physical volume inasmuch as selling prices have been on a lower level this year than last.

For several years past, cost of additions to properties has not exceeded the annual amounts of depreciation reserved out of earnings, but in the current year it is expected that capital expenditures will materially exceed depreciation reserves, in view of the program of expansion decided upon to enable the company to keep pace with its rapidly growing business.

Commitments for crude rubber and raw cotton are at prices below current market levels. It is expected that inventories as of June 30 which are higher than normal in anticipation of greater volume of business than during any previous summer period, will return to a normal amount by the end of the summer season.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	7%	7%
Commercial paper	5¾@6	6
Customers' loans	6 @6½	6½
Collateral loans	6½	6½
Year money	6½	..
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninty days	8	8
Four to six months	8	8

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	53c	52⅝c
Bar silver in London	24½d	24⅜d
Bar gold in London	84s 11⅝d	84s 11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$90,000,000	$1,834,000,000
Year ago today	80,000,000	1,073,000,000
Balances	34,000,000	182,000,000
Year ago today	38,000,000	144,000,000
F. R. bank credit	32,710,476	..

Acceptance Market

30 days	5¼@5⅛
60 days	5¼@5⅛
90 days	5¼@5⅛
4 months	5⅜@5¼
5 months	5⅜@5¼
6 months	5⅜@5¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	5%	Calcutta	5%
Boston	5	Budapest	6
Cleveland	5	Copenhagen	5
Chicago	5	Lisbon	6
Dallas	5	London	5½
Kansas City	5	Madrid	5½
Minneapolis	5	Oslo	5½
Philadelphia	5	Helsingfors	6
New York	6	Paris	3½
Richmond	5	Prague	5½
St. Louis	5	Riga	7
San Francisco	5	Rome	6
Amsterdam	5½	Sofia	6
Athens	8	Stockholm	4½
Berlin	7½	Swiss Bank	3½
Bombay	5	Tokyo	7.03
Brussels	4	Vienna	7½
Warsaw	6	Bucharest	10

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.84⅛	$4.84⅞	$4.8665
Cables	4.85⅛	4.85⅛	4.8665
France—franc	.0392	.0391⅞	.193
Belgium—belga	.1390	.1390	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅛	.0523⅛	.193
Germany—mark	.2384	.2384	.238
Austria—schcil'g	.1409½	.1409	.1407
C'ch-via—crown	.0296	.0295¾	.2026
Denmark—krone	.2665	.2664	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129½	.0129	.193
Holland—florin	.4012	.4013	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1743½	.1743½	.1749
Norway—krone	.2665	.2664½	.268
Poland—zloty	.1123	.1125	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059½	.0059½	.193
Spain—peseta	.1459	.1457	.193
Sweden—krona	.2681	.2680	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1923¾	.1923¼	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0175⅞	.0175⅝	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.4848	.4887½	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.5850	.5912	*
India—rupee	.3600	.3603	.4866
Japan—yen	.4650	.4585	.4985
Phil Islnds—peso	.5000	.5000	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5626	.5626	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.4202	.4196	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1185	.1187	.3245
Chile—peso	.1205	.1205	.1216
Colombia—peso	.9600	.9600	.9733
Peru—pound	3.98	3.98	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	.9932	.9802	1.0342
Ven'z'la—bolivar	.9805	.9805	.1930
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99½	.99⅜	1.06
Cuba—dollar	.9990	.9990	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.4025	.4000	.4985

*Par unsettled.

INVESTORS EQUITY CO., INC.

Investors Equity Co., Inc., reports for the year ended May 31, 1929, net profit of $2,047,197 after expenses, interest, federal taxes, etc., compared with $304,420 in the previous year.

CHRYSLER HAS RECORD PROFIT

Earns $4.06 Share in Six Months—New Plymouth Car Big Factor

Chrysler Corporation reports for six months ended June 30 consolidated net profit of $18,095,239 after interest, federal taxes, etc., equal to $4.06 a share on the 4,452,609 no-par shares of common stock. This compares with $11,690,479, or $3.98 a share on 2,704,356 common shares, in the first half of 1928. Earnings this year established a new high record for the six months period.

Net for quarter ended June 30 was $9,257,066 after charge and taxes, equivalent to $2.07 a share on 4,452,609 common shares, against $8,838,173 or $2 a share on 4,411,990 common shares in preceding quarter and $6,988,013 or $2.41 a share on 2,704,356 common shares in second quarter of 1928.

Walter P. Chrysler said that operations for the first half showed an increase of 23.2 per cent in the number of cars sold, 15 per cent in the value of sales and 14.2 per cent in net profit over the combined Dodge and Chrysler operations for the first half of 1928. Volume of car sales in the export field increased 20 per cent over last year's first half.

Prospects for the last half, declared Mr. Chrysler, are that both in the domestic and export fields the company's operations will compare favorably with the same period last year. Retail sales and stocks of cars in hands of dealers are both very satisfactory and furnish basis for expectation of a good fall trade.

During the first six months of this year Chrysler made gross expenditures on additions to plants and facilities of $15,223,837. During the same period, however, an increase in depreciation reserves of $3,261,365, amortization of tools and retirements have offset these additions and net depreciated value of permanent assets actually showe a decline of $179,552.

The greatest recent growth in business has occurred in the low price field. Plymouth sales for first half were 50 per cent higher than corresponding period of 1928. The DeSoto development has been equally impressive and in less than one year this new line of low-priced cars has grown to represent almost one-sixth of the company's business. Combined, these two lines constitute over 40 per cent of all car sales.

A marked increase in net current assets was disclosed June 30, the total of $86,707,854 comparing with $78,407,605 three months previously, $77,843,157 Dec. 31, 1928, and $45,784,632 June 30, 1928. Current assets to current liabilities at end of June were in ratio of 4.05 to 1, against 2.77 to 1 March 31 and 3.38 to 1 at beginning of the year.

Cash and marketable securities amounted to $51,678,994 and exceeded all current liabilities by $23,271,655.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales	High	Low	Last July23	Last July22
600 Air Inv	19⅜	18⅞	19⅜	19
2470 Am & Cont	47½	46	46	47½
30 Am Brick	18	17	18	..
300 Am Found	109½	107	109½	107¾
880 Am Pneu	15¾	15	15½	15
30 Am Pneu pf	29	28½	29	29
11140 Am T&T	249½	243⅞	249¼	244¼
170 Amoskeag	15⅛	15	15⅛	15
15 Anaconda	114⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅞
200 Andes Pet	.50	.50	.50	.55
90 Av S N E	18	17	17	17
100 Arcadian	.70	.70	.70	.70
1700 Ariz Com	2⅝	2⅛	2½	2½
10 Avia Corp	18¼	18¼	18¼	18½
200 Big Hart	98	98	98	100
40 Bos El	75	74	75	74
80 Bos El 2 pf	97	97	97	97
45 Bos & Alb	174½	173½	173½	173½
630 B&M sta	120½	118	120	..
50 B&M pf sta	91	89½	91	..
40 B&M pf A	72	72	72	70½
100 B&M A sta	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	75
10 B&M B sta	118	118	118	..
5 Brown pf	91	91	91	..
60 Cal & Hec	41	40⅝	40¾	41¼
400 Cities Serv	47	45½	45½	46½
80 Cop Range	21½	21¼	21½	22
60 Cred Alli	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
1260 Cr C Int	18	17⅝	18	18
220 East SS	121⅞	120	121⅞	122
10 El Share pf	158½	154	156	156
50 Eq Inv	44	43½	44	44⅛
250 E Mass Ry	25	20	25	19
220 E Mass A	49	49	49	48
40 E Util	26¾	26¾	26¾	..
70 Economy	27¼	27¼	27¼	..
90 Edison Elec	334	330	330	330
480 Eng Pub	70¼	68⅜	69½	69¼
340 Em Asso	36½	35½	35¾	36½
80 First Nat S	74⅛	73⅜	74⅛	72⅝
60 Gal Houston	18	15	18	..
90 Gen Elec	365	358¾	364¼	361¾
35 Greif	41	41	41	..
250 Gilchrist	25	23½	23½	23½
80 Globe	25¾	25½	25¾	26¼
110 George pf	11	10½	10½	11½
20 Hathawy A	42¾	42¾	42¾	..
10 Hygrade pf	98	98	98	..
20 Hygrade	39	39	39	..
230 Int Hydro	52¼	51½	52¼	52½
40 Island Crk	52	52	52	..
100 Isle Royale	21¼	21	21	..
100 Int Sup	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	81½
660 Keweenah	5	4	5	4½
230 Insurance	23	23	23	..
6 Kidder Pbdy	92	92	92	92
40 Kr & Toll	37⅝	37	37	37⅝
6 Libby McN	12	12	12	12¾
70 Loew's Th	10⅝	10½	10½	11⅛
40 Miami	42¼	42¼	42¼	42⅝
95 Mason Val	1½	1½	1½	..
8 Mass Gas pf	83	83	83	83
2600 Mass Util	15½	15⅛	15¼	15¼
95 Mass G rts	25	25	25	25⅛
900 May O Col	.90	.90	.90	.95
40 Mergenthal	104	104	104	104¼
400 Mohawk	57½	57	57¼	57
340 Nash	85⅜	82	85⅜	82⅜
12 Nat Leath	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
1200 Niat Ser	8¼	8	8¼	8¼
8 NE Equity	40½	40½	40½	..
440 NE Eq rts	.50	.50	.50	.45
30 NE Pub Spf	98½	98	98½	98
67 NE Tel	158	157	158	157
70 New Riv pf	65	65	65	..
170 NY NH&H	113¾	111⅛	113⅛	113⅝
160 No So Am	36	35¼	36	..
260 No Butte	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6⅜
8 Norw Worc	126	126	126	127
30 Old Colony	125	124½	124½	125
200 Old Domin	10	10	10	10⅛
840 Pac Mills	31	30½	30½	30½
180 Penn R R	98⅛	95⅜	97⅜	97⅛
90 Pocahontas	13½	12½	13½	12½
670 Quincy Min	37⅝	36	37⅝	37⅛
200 St Mary Ld	34½	33⅝	34½	..
470 Shawmut	24½	24	24¼	24½
62 Shannon	.20	.20	.20	.21
90 So Lake	.25	.25	.25	..
420 So Sur	38	37¾	37¾	38
240 Stone Web	156	150	150	157½
100 St Law	63⅝	63½	63½	63½
40 Sull Mach	60	57	59	59
20 Swift Inter	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33½
270 Swift & Co	129½	129	129	129
70 San Trask	46	46	46	47
20 SD Warren	99½	99½	99½	..
40 Torrington	73	73	73	74
40 Tower Mfg	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10¾
110 Traveler Sh	19	18½	19	..
8 Tri Cont	38⅞	38¼	38⅞	37⅝
130 Un Twist D	64¾	63⅜	63⅜	65¼
170 Uni Fruit	117⅝	115⅛	117⅝	115¾
240 Uni Shoe	67	66	67	67½
270 Uni Shoe pf	31	31	31	..
8 US Smelt	60	60	60	..
40 US Smelt pf	52¾	52¾	52¾	..
400 Util E	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	32
880 US&IntS pf	48	43	48	43
460 Util Eq pf	128	124⅜	127⅞	128
30 Utah Apex	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
100 Venez M	69½	69½	69½	69¾
200 Waldorf	30¾	30¾	30¾	32
70 Wil Jones	60	60	60	60
BONDS				
$200 Amoskeag 6s	83	83	83	83
3000 Chi Jct 5s	98½	98½	98½	..
12000 Int Hy 6s	102	101	101	102
8000 NE Tel 5s	99½	99½	99½	..
1000 PC Poc 7s	103	103	103	103
1000 Rud K 6s	82	82	82	..

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were 54¼; De Beers 12¾ and Rand Mines 3. Money was 4⅞ per cent; discount rates—short bills 5⅜@⅞ per cent; three months 5½ per cent.

RADIO-KEITH-ORPHEUM

ST. LOUIS—The St. Louis Theater has been sold to Radio-Keith-Orpheum Circuit for $2,000,000 by the Metropolitan Theaters Corp.

Associated Gas and Electric System

Rendering a Widely Diversified Public Service

ORGANIZED in 1882, the same year in which the first central station for incandescent lighting went into operation, Harris, Forbes & Company has long been identified with the development of the most important public utility companies in the United States and Canada—among them the Associated Gas and Electric Company, the operating subsidiaries of which provide electric light and power, gas, water or transportation services to over 1,200,000 customers in more than 2,200 communities in eighteen states, the Philippine Islands and the maritime provinces of Canada.

Serving industrial, residential and agricultural regions, the Associated Gas and Electric System now controls assets valued at more than $800,000,000, supported by gross revenues of nearly $100,000,000 annually.

Today the Associated System is one of the largest public utility systems in the United States. In reaching this position resourceful, intelligent and experienced management has played a vital part. Grouped together to secure the benefits of unified operation, the various properties have realized substantial economies in connection with purchases, financing, new construction, engineering and new business expansion.

In geographic distribution of properties, in its large number of industrial and domestic consumers, as well as in the varied nature of its services, the Associated System enjoys an exceptional degree of diversity as to income.

We invite inquiry regarding the securities of the Associated Gas and Electric Company.

Harris, Forbes & Company
Incorporated
Harris, Forbes Building
24 Federal St., Boston

Harris, Forbes & Co, New York — Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Bond Department, Chicago — Harris, Forbes & Company Limited, Montreal

Harris, Forbes & Company Limited, London — Harris, Forbes & Cie, Paris

SALES AND PROFITS OF GENERAL ELECTRIC SHOW LARGE GAINS

General Electric Company sales billed for the first six months of 1929, announced by President Gerard Swope, amounted to $194,353,308, compared with $158,015,221 for the corresponding period last year, an increase of 23 per cent. Profit available for dividends on common stock for the first six months of 1929 was $30,740,768 compared with $24,388,002 for the corresponding six months last year.

A comparative statement of sales and earnings for the six months follows:

	1929	1928
Net sales billed	$194,353,308	$158,015,221
Net income fr sis	24,248,807	19,126,182
Other incm lss int pd & sundry chgs	7,779,348	6,549,125
Prft avlble fr div	32,028,154	25,675,307
Lss csh div sp stk	1,287,386	1,287,305
Prtl avble com div	30,740,768	24,388,002

The profit available for the common stock for the six months is equivalent to $4.26 in 1929 and $3.38 a share in 1928 on the 7,211,481 shares outstanding.

Orders received during the first six months of 1929 amounted to $220,716,456, compared with $170,357,797 during the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 30 per cent. For the second quarter the orders received were $119,351,248, compared with $90,431,957 for the corresponding quarter last year, an increase of 32 per cent.

DIVIDENDS

Greenfield Tap & Die Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the 6 per cent preferred and 2 per cent on the 8 per cent preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 14.

Detroit Motor Bus Company declared a dividend of 20 cents, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 31.

Jewel Tea Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 5.

Chrysler Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 3.

United Gas Improvement Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.12½, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Aug. 31.

Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the 6 per cent preferred, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 10.

Truscon Steel Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30c on the common, and $1.75 on the preferred, the common payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 26 and the preferred Sept. 3 to stock of record Aug. 21.

Bucyrus Erie Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents on the common, $1.75 on the preferred and 62½ cents on the convertible preferred, all payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Aug. 28.

Monsanto Chemical Works declared an initial quarterly dividend of 31¼ cents on the new stock and the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent in stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 11.

Butler Brothers declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 31.

SEAGRAVE CORP. REPORT

Seagrave Corporation for the six months ended June 30 reports net profit of $128,601 after charges and federal taxes, compared with $145,166 in the first six months of 1928. For the quarter ended June 30 net profit was $81,656, compared with $66,939.

CANADIAN WHEAT ESTIMATES

Canadian wheat pool estimates the crop condition as of July 18 in Alberta as 50 per cent of normal, compared with 76.2 per cent on June 30, Manitoba 58 per cent compared with 84 per cent, and Saskatchewan 60 per cent compared with 83.5 per cent.

Bonds of the highest grade

Harris, Forbes & Co
Incorporated
24 Federal St Boston

Harris, Forbes & Co, 56 William St. New York — Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Bond Department, Chicago

Insurance
of Every Description

CHARLES LIFFLER
200 Franklin Street, Boston
1156 Columbus Avenue, Roxbury

$222,000,000 BANKING INSTITUTION FORMED BY CHICAGO MERGER

CHICAGO (AP)—A $222,000,000 banking institution has been formed through amalgamation of the Foreman banks and the State Bank of Chicago. The new banking group will be the third largest in Chicago. It marks the fifth major combination of Chicago banks within a year.

The consolidation was effected on a share for share basis. The new Foreman National Bank, which is to be the principal organization of the consolidation, will issue 110,000 shares of $100 par value, 60,000 to go to the present Foreman National Bank stockholders and 50,000 to State bank stockholders. These respective amounts equal the present outstanding shares of the two consolidating banks.

In the new group will be three separate units—the Foreman National Bank, the Foreman-State Bank & Trust Co., and the Foreman National Corporation. The combined resources of the merged banks on the date of the last bank call, June 29, totaled $221,780,574, with combined deposits totaling $179,673,518.

Oscar G. Foreman will be chairman of the executive committee of both banks; Harold E. Foreman will be chairman of the board of both banks. Walter W. Head has been named president of the two banks. Gerhard Foreman is to be president of the Foreman National Corporation.

Dividends Increased

Three months ago stock dividends of 2½% per annum on Federated Capital Corporation common was declared. This was in addition to the prevailing cash dividend.

A further increase of stock dividends to 4% (1% each quarter), is announced by

FEDERATED CAPITAL CORPORATION

This represents a 60% step-up. The first payment at the new rate will be made August 31 to those who have purchased stock before August 15. In addition to these benefits stockholders during the past year have had their holdings in common shares increase in value about 90%. Continuous advances are to be expected.

V. A. Sears & Co.
Sears Building — Boston, Mass.
Without obligation, please send Annual Report and record of F. C. C.
Name..........
Address..........

FIXED TRUST SHARES, Original Series and Series B and BASIC INDUSTRY SHARES are sold to investors by established investment houses and banks in most of the important cities of the United States and in several foreign countries.
Booklet on request
American Basic-Business Shares Corporation, Depositor
67 Wall Street, New York
The Equitable Trust Company of New York, Trustee

MANY ENTRIES RECEIVED FOR EISTEDDFOD

David Lloyd George Will Preside for the 25th Time

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLYHEAD, Wales—All arrangements are now complete for the 1929 Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales, which is to be held in Liverpool from Aug 5 to Aug. 10.

Mr. Lloyd George, who for the past 25 years has presided at the National Eisteddfod, will again this year act in a similar capacity.

Entries for the choral contests have been received from all parts of the British Isles, and it is understood that the Scranton (Pa., U. S. A.) choir is also to compete. It is worthy of note that the acting warden of the senate of the University of Liverpool has invited the American choir to be the guests of the university during their stay in Liverpool.

A total of eight entries for the chief choral contests has been received; there are no less than 10 aspirants for the Bardic chair and 18 for the Bardic crown.

A special report on drama festivals was submitted to the Welsh Drama League recently, in which the league was urged to "set up a panel of experienced adjudicators for drama competitions, to provide a stimulus other than monetary for the production of plays by Welsh writers, and to establish a Welsh drama festival on the lines of the British Drama League festival."

It is of special interest to note that a specially trained company will, during the Eisteddfod week, perform a Welsh version of Henrik Ibsen's "Pillars of Society." The pavilion which has been erected amid ideal surroundings will accommodate 12,000 people in comfort. The prizes amount to £2400. Overseas Welsh people will take a prominent part in the festival. Over 100 Welsh-Australians have brought with them the presidential chair from the Welsh societies of that Commonwealth which will be presented to the chaired bard. The Welsh people of South Africa, in addition to a strong contingent from the United States and Canada, are sending a deputation to the Eisteddfod. The South African delegation will apply for the approval of the Welsh Gorsedd Council to the proposal for the establishment of a Gorsedd in South Africa.

Others affiliated to the Parent Gorsedd are the United States, Patagonian, Cornish, and Breton Gorsedd.

A popular feature of the festival will be the evening concerts. Dr. T. Hopkin Evans will conduct and there will be, it is understood, a chorus and orchestra of 600.

Study Advocated of U. S. Constitution

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL—To combat the growth of opinion among the uninformed in the United States that the Constitution somehow impairs the right and privileges of individuals, 38 of the 48 states have adopted legislation providing for the instruction of youth in its true objects and ideals, it was stated in the report of the committee on the Constitution of the United States submitted to the thirty-fifth annual convention of the Commercial Law League of America here.

Good work is being done to educate the people to the fact that the result of the work of the framers of the Constitution has been successful beyond any human expectation, but it was now realized that more competent teachers were needed, although at least 31 colleges require a course of study on the Constitution, and lawyers were being authorized to give instruction, sometimes by the use of the radio.

After 1880 the Constitution ceased to be a matter of public discussion, people's attention being engrossed with the development of the country.

But later "insidious forces set in to undermine our form of government by spreading the false doctrines of anarchy, nihilism and Bolshevism. On a proposition to change the Constitution 4,000,000 votes were secured. We then found that we had over 15,000,000 of foreign-born, 7,500,000 of whom had not been naturalized, and 6,000,000 of whom had been rated by the public health service as having the mentality of a child of 12."

"Our Census Bureau also disclosed the fact that, with the present rate of natural increase, in 50 years the country would have 200,000,000 people."

"If the immigration laws are amended," the report concludes, "so that only those who will make good citizens are admitted before the end of the twentieth century popular government in the United States may become a thing of the past."

NEW INVESTMENT TRUST

NEW YORK (AP)—Organization of a $100,000,000 utility and industrial investment trust, sponsored by Goldman Sachs Trading Corporation and Central States Electric Corporation was reported under way today in Wall Street. The company would bring together the Goldman Sachs banking interests and the North American group of public utilities. Central States Electric, a utility investment company, is the largest common stockholder in the North American Company.

PAN-AMERICAN PETROLEUM

NEW YORK—The first cracking unit of the new refineries being built by Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Company on the island of Aruba, off the Venezuelan coast started operations July 15. The plant is taking the daily output, approximately 115,000 barrels, of Lago Oil & Transport Corporation and by Sept. 1 will be operating to its capacity of 125,000 barrels a day.

GARDNER-DENVER COMPANY

The Gardner-Denver Company reports net earnings, after all charges for the six months ended June 30, of $689,687, equivalent to $3.27 a share on 185,002 shares of common stock, after allowance for preferred dividends. This compares with $398,894, or $1.71 a share, for the corresponding period of 1928.

GRIGSBY-GRUNOW SPLIT-UP

CHICAGO—Directors of Grigsby-Grunow Company voted an increase in authorized capital stock to 2,000,000 shares from 500,000, paving the way for a four-for-one stock split-up to stockholders of record Aug. 16. Stockholders will vote Aug. 14 on the proposed increase.

Four Ancient Elms on Boston Common Must Stay, Is Dictum of Mayor Nichols

One of Them Was Planted by John Hancock More Than 150 Years Ago—Citizens Protest to Park Commission Against Their Removal

Four historic elms on Boston Common must not be sacificed to open up a vista of the Bulfinch façade of the State House along Liberty Mall, Malcolm E. Nichols, Mayor, states in a communication to the park commissioners.

More than a score of individuals protested to the Park Department after the proposal of the Massachusetts Art Commission to cut down the four elms, which were declared to defeat the original purpose of Liberty Mall as a vista lane from Tremont Street, by obscuring most of the State House, had been published.

Mayor Nichols, in his recommendation to the Park Commissioners, stated positively that the elms would not be disturbed. One of them was planted by John Hancock more than 150 years ago.

Boston citizens, Mr. Nichols said, hold the trees of the Common in high regard, as shown in the provisions of the Boylston Street act, passed some years ago. This act ruled that, whenever a subway approached to within 100 feet of a tree on the Common, watertight construction was to be employed, to prevent drainage of water from the soil.

Commending Mayor Nichols in his stand, Myron E. Pierce, chairman of the executive committee of the Boston Common Society, reports its reasons for opposing the measure.

"There are plenty of other vistas," he writes, "and I personally should prefer to see some other vista opened, if opened one must be, rather than have these wonderful old trees cut down. I have every sympathy for the fine work done by the art commission in restoring the State House, but I cannot see the value of such a proposal."

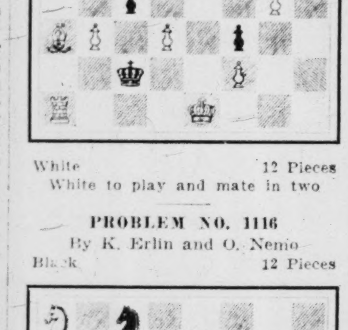
CHESS

by George H. Dabbitt

PROBLEM NO. 1115

By A. F. Mackenzie

Black 3 Pieces



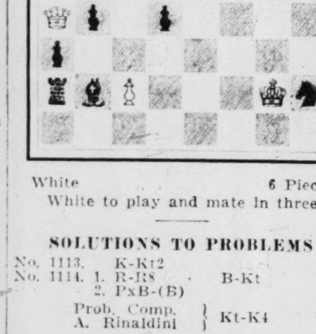
White 12 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1116

By K. Erlin and O. Nemo

Black 12 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1113. K-Kt2

No. 1114. 1. R-R8 B-Kt
2. PxB-(B)

Prob. Comp. A. Rinaldini } Kt-K4

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

The following example i the reverse of last week's, having a diagonal pin with a lateral battery.

By A. Ellerman

Black 9 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

NOTES

The report that the world's championship match is to start Sept. 5 at Wiesbaden, where the first 18 games are to be played, indicates that Dr. A. A. Alekhin will not participate in the coming Carlsbad tournament. The loss of Dr. Alekhin's presence at Carlsbad will be somewhat offset by the added interest in his match with E. D. Bogoljubow from the fact that the two will meet, one having the hardest kind of practice almost to the date of starting, and the other a long rest. Just which method of preparedness will prove most efficient remains to be seen, though Dr. Alekhin had just won a major tournament when he journeyed to South America to defeat J. R. Capablanca.

The British Chess Federation's congress, to be held at Ramsgate, England, July 29, conflicts with the Carlsbad affair and will miss the entry of both Sir George A. Thomas and F. D. Yates, who are to take part in the latter.

A double-round tourney at the Gambit Club, London, to entertain the visitors—the Indian champion, Mir Sultan Khan and A. G. Conde of Mexico—was won by Yates. The play of the Indian was reported good, merely lacking practice. Scores: Yates 5, W. Winter 4, Khan and Conde 1½ each.

Bradley Beach, New Jersey, is planning a bigger and better tournament, to be held next April.

From Bradley Beach:

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Fox White	Steiner Black	Fox White	Steiner Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	30 Q-Q2	R-Q2
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	31 Q-Q3	Q-B4
3 P-K3	Kt-B3	32 R-R	R-Q3
4 KKt-B3	P-K3	33 P-KKt3	Q-B3
5 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	34 Q-Q2	P-Kt6
6 B-Q3	B-K2	35 P-B3	Q-B3
7 Castles	Castles	36 P-K5	R-Q2
8 Q-K2	PxP	37 R-QB	Q-KB6
9 BxP	P-QKt4	38 R-B8ch	K-Kt2
10 B-Q3	P-Kt5	39 K-Kt	Q-Kt2
11 Kt-K4	B-Kt2	40 R-B	P-Q6
12 KtxKtch	KtxKt	41 Q-B3	K-Kt
13 P-K4	P-B4	42 Q-B8ch	QxQ
14 PxP	Kt-Q2	43 RxQch	K-Kt2
15 B-K3	KtxP	44 R-B	K-B
16 BxKt	BxB	45 K-B	K-K2
17 B-B6	B-Kt	46 R-Q	K-K3
18 KR-Q	Q-Kt3	47 P-B4	K-B4
19 KtxB	RxB	48 K-B2	K-K5
20 Kt-K5	B-Q5	49 R-Kch	K-Q5
21 Kt-B4	Q-B4	50 P-K6	PxP
22 QR-B	R-B2	51 RxP	R-QB2

23 P-KR3	P-K4	52 K-B3	R-B7
24 R-B2	KR-B	53 R-Q6ch	K-B5
25 Kt-K3	Q-R4	54 P-Kt4	RxP
26 RxR	RxR	55 P-B5	PxP
27 Kt-B5	Q-Kt3	56 PxP	R-Kt8
28 K-R2	P-Kt3	57 K-B2	R-Kt7
29 KtxB	PxKt		Resigns

ENGLISH OPENING

Kupchik White	Cintron Black	Kupchik White	Cintron Black
1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	27 K-Kt2	BxP
2 P-KKt3	P-Q4	28 Kt-B3	R-K5
3 PxP	KtxP	29 KtxB	RxKt
4 B-Kt2	P-QB3	30 QR-B	Kt-Q3
5 Kt-KB3	P-KKt3	31 R-B7	Kt-Kt4
6 Castles	B-Kt2	32 R-Q7	P-R4
7 P-Q4	Castles	33 K-R2	Kt-Q3
8 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	34 R-B	P-Kt4
9 P-K4	KtxKt	35 KR-B7	Kt-B5
10 PxKt	Q-R4	36 RxR	RxR
11 Q-B2	P-QB4	37 RxR	KtxB
12 B-K3	Kt-B3	38 RxKt	R-Q
13 P-KR3	B-Q2	39 R-K5	R-Q7
14 Kt-Q2	PxP	40 K-Kt3	RxRP
15 PxP	QR-B	41 RxP	P-R5
16 Q-Kt2	P-Kt3	42 R-R5	P-R6
17 Kt-Kt3	Q-R4	43 R-R8ch	K-Kt2
18 P-K5	Kt-K	44 R-R7	K-B
19 P-Kt4	Q-R5	45 B-B	R-R8
20 Kt-Q2	B-QB3	46 K-Kt2	R-B8
21 P-Q5	QBxP	47 RxP	R-B4
22 BxB	QxP	48 P-B4	P-B3
23 Q-Q4	P-KR4	49 R-R8ch	K-K2
24 P-Kt5	R-Q	50 R-R7ch	K-B
25 B-Kt2	RxQ	51 PxP	R-B4
26 BxQ	R-KR5	52 R-R8ch	Resigns

New Coastwise Air Service Is Started

Coastwise, no longer limited to shipping was applied to aviation when a new flying service was inaugurated July 22 between Boston and New York by the Airvia Transportation Company using two twin-engined Savoia-Marchetti flying boats. This line follows the coast all the way from New York to Boston giving instantly available landing places at all times for the big double-hulled boats as well as a continuous air view of New England's famous coast.

Messengers can be taken on or off with ease. One ship came in and its double-hulled nose was run up against the float, two cockpits opened, and up ladders came the passengers. With one step they went from the top deck of the boat onto the float, as easily as disembarking from a ferry boat.

The next boat came alongside, swung a wing over the top of the float and its passengers, turning the other way from the cockpits, walked along the top of the wing and jumped down just one foot to the float.

One of the best parts of this company's service is the use of speed boats, taking passengers from the South Station landing to the East Boston airport float in less than 10 minutes.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Elizabeth Hilfer, Chicago, Ill.
Joseph Hilfer, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Tillie Johnson, Morrisville, Pa.
Helen E. Johnson, Morrisville, Pa.
Faye Smith, Trenton, N. J.
Emma A. Thwaites, Philadelphia, Pa.
Bessie Miller, Conshohocken, Pa.
Diena H. Dortmund, Chicago, Ill.
Carl C. Dortmund, Chicago, Ill.
George S. Galloway, Homewood, Ill.
Mrs. Edith Allan Galloway, Homewood, Ill.
Allan C. Galloway, Homewood, Ill.
Donald H. Galloway, Homewood, Ill.
Patt S. Conde, Waterford, N. Y.
Edna Carpenter Poole, Dearborn, Mich.
A. E. Hawley, Dearborn, Mich.
Mabel Powell Stanley, New York, N. Y.
Charles H. Collins, Ainsworth, Neb.
Mrs. Jane D. Healy, Miami, Fla.
Margaret Okeson, Chicago, Ill.
Rebecca Mary Okeson, Chicago, Ill.
J. M. Irving, Ottawa, Can.
Mrs. Lillian Goodwin, Youngstown, O.
Warren B. Goodwin, Youngstown, O.
George Goodwin, Youngstown, O.
Mrs. Martha W. Katten, Baltimore, Md.
Louis Katten, Baltimore, Md.
Leonard W. Wilson, New York, N. Y.
Lillian I. Wilson, New York, N. Y.
Helen E. Symons, Pompton Plains, N. J.
George K. Symons, Pompton Plains, N. J.
Mrs. Helen B. Beatty, Bloomfield, N. J.
David S. Beatty, Bloomfield, N. J.
Daisy Stanford, Kew Gardens, L. I., N. Y.
Mary Louise Smith, Kew Gardens, L. I., N. Y.
Sybil Owen Hartley, London, Eng.
Louise Hartley Kinnear, Toronto, Can.
Claire C. Howland, New York, N. Y.
Gertrude Leny, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Frances J. England, Pueblo, Colo.
Barbara Martin, Marblehead, Mass.
Helen T. Nutting, Marblehead, Mass.
Alice G. L. Martin, Marblehead, Mass.
J. Hooper Martin, Marblehead, Mass.
Mrs. Etna Mensinger, Merriman, Neb.
Mrs. Vera R. Collins, Ainsworth, Neb.
Miss Josie Murphy, Ainsworth, Neb.
Mrs. Alta M. Baldwin, Ainsworth, Neb.
Mrs. Blanche Ferguson, Coffeyville, Kan.
Miss Joyce Barker, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Georgia M. Curiett, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Mrs. Helen M. Osgood, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Miss Grace M. Dahl, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Kathleen Blair Foster, Lake Charles, La.
Mrs. D. R. Peterson, Chicago, Ill.
Mable B. Bishop, Evanston, Ill.
Jane M. Nisbett, Chicago, Ill.
Elsie M. Crosscup, Philadelphia, Pa.
Jean C. Entrikers, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. V. M. Garth, New York, N. Y.
Sherry H. Garth, New York, N. Y.
May Stosser, West New York, N. J.
Grace S. Steele, West New York, N. J.
Albert J. Engster, West New York, N. J.
Mrs. G. Homer Brothers, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Viola L. Dickinson, Boston, Mass.

PAVED STREETS AND MOTOR BUS SHOW NEW CHINA

Julean Arnold, American Attache in Peiping, Reports Signs of Progress

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING, China—The remarkable progress of the cities of South China, which have advanced steadily in spite of bandits, exorbitant tax collectors, and the growth of opium, was described to the Monitor correspondent by Julean Arnold, American commercial attache to the legation in Peiping, who has just completed a tour of the southern provinces by railway, cart, wheelbarrow and on foot.

Mr. Arnold is this summer completing his twenty-seventh year in the American Government service in China. Politics are not a fair indication of the trend of the times in China, Mr. Arnold believes, and his tour of three southern provinces strengthened this conviction. Politics in the provinces were chaotic at the time, civil wars were being waged, and cities were changing hands three or four times in a month. But the great mass of the common people calmy "carried on."

Mr. Arnold found the important cities of the south have been largely rebuilt since his last visit. Canton is the most notable, but other cities in Kwangtung province has followed its example. Narrow streets of Canton have given way to 50 miles of well-laid, well-paved, well-drained highways, lined with modernized buildings. He saw one "skyscraper" five stories high but only five feet through, illustrating the value of land.

Every important city in Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces is being reconstructed, Mr. Arnold found, with wide roads and proper drainage. He discovered, also, that the development of motor transport has been tremendous. Busses run everywhere, over roads superior to most of those in North China. The bus companies pay 40 per cent of their gross receipts as taxes, but still manage to make money.

The coming of new roads and motorcars has remarkably changed the life of the people, Mr. Arnold reported. They permit new ideas to enter districts hitherto isolated, open up sparsely settled lands, and provide money for schools and more roads.

Montreal's Mayor Made Indian Chief

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL—The investiture, with all the ancient ceremonial rites, of a new chief of the Six Nations Indians took place on the Shamrock grounds in the presence of thousands of baseball fans. The new honorary sachem of the Iroquois is Camilien Houde, the young Mayor of Montreal.

Led by Chief Louis Deer of the Caugnawaga Reservation, a party of 20 braves in war bonnets and buckskins marched from their encampment of gaily decorated tepees at one end of the ball field toward the center, while Mr. Houde, accompanied by civic dignitaries, marched out from the other end, meeting in midfield.

"We of the Six Nations Indians desire a representative in the great metropolis of Canada where once our forefathers raised their tepees and roamed the forests," Chief Deer proclaimed in sign language. The Mayor, having this interpreted to him, replied in sign language that he would be proud to represent his red brothers.

The Mayor knelt on one knee, and two Indian maidens held a brilliant hued blanket across his shoulder.

The chief chanted a ceremonial song, the braves ranged in a semicircle intoning the responses. The song ended, the Indian maids wrapped the blanket about the Mayor. Then the chief, taking a gorgeous war bonnet from a squaw, held it shoulder high and chanted another song, after which he placed it on the head of the Mayor and motioned him to rise to his feet.

Two braves took the hands of the Mayor and conducted him through the motions of the snake dance, after which he essayed the dance alone.

After the dance the new chief, who was given the name of Shakoskontakwas," signifying the "Saviour of Montreal," addressed the braves, declaring he was proud to be recognized as a chief among men of the Iroquois race, whose forefathers were the lords of the continent.

MUSSOLINI PROPOSES LESS WINE FOR ITALY

NEW YORK (AP)—Benito Mussolini, in an interview published in the August issue of the World's Work, is quoted as saying that, principally for economic reasons, he intends to cut down wine consumption by Italians.

"I have closed 27,000 saloons in five years," Il Duce is quoted as saying. "Give me time and I will close them all."

Italy, he is quoted as declaring, devotes 8,500,000 acres of land to vineyards, consuming the entire production within its borders and importing more, while it is unable to raise enough wheat to meet its own needs.

House and Contents Given Sail Up River

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y. (AP)—An eight-room house, 33 by 34 feet and 38 feet high, with all its contents and its owners' pet canary and dog, has been moved three miles up the Niagara River on a scow to a new location. The house is owned by John Fairburn and has stood for years on the Niagara River shore.

Mr. Fairburn reported that not an article of furniture was moved out of place and not a piece of china broken during the trip.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

(Sales in hundreds)	High	Low	1:00
20 Acoustic Prod	6	5⅞	6
4 Aeronau Ind	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
1 Aero Sup B N	17	17	17
1 Aero Underwr	35	35	35
4 Ainsworth Mfg	53½	53	53½
4 Alexander Ind	10	9½	10
1 Allied Packers	⅝	⅝	⅝
45 Allied Pow & Lt	106	101⅝	103¼
5 Alum Co Am pf	104½	104½	104½
1 Am Beverage	15	15	15
5 Am Chain	33	28⅝	28⅝
17 Am Cit P&L "A"	82¼	80⅛	82¼
63 Am Cit P&L "B"	63	60	58⅝
17 Am Com Pw "A"	26⅞	26	26⅜
4 Am Com Pw "B"	34⅞	34	34⅞
18 Am Cyan B	58⅞	57¼	57¼
28 Am Dept Strs	14⅝	12½	13½
24 Am F Pw war	109⅞	106⅞	108⅞
4 Am Gas G El	216	215	216
1 Am Gas & El pf	103	103	103
1 Aeronautical war	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
43 Am Invest B	32⅞	31⅛	31⅛
1 Am Invest war	15	15	15
19 Am Inv rts	8⅝	7⅞	8⅜
2 Am Pneumatic	15½	15½	15½
18 Asso GE N rts	3⅜	3¼	3½
†225 Am Light & Trac	307	306	306
†25 Am Mfg Co	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
†150 Am Meter	116	115⅞	116
1 Am Nat Gas	13½	13½	13½
1 Am Solv & Chem	37	37	37
3 Am Solv&Ch ptcpf	1	1	1
130 Am Super-Power	66	64¼	65
1 Am Superpw 1 pf	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
7 Anglo Am Oil	14⅞	14¾	14⅞
4 Anglo Chil Con N	35½	35½	35½
2 Arcturus Radio T	40	40	40
2 Arizona Globe	¼	⅛	¼
30 Arkansas Nat Gas	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝
40 Ark Nat Gas A	17	16⅝	16¾
1 Asso Dye & Urint	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
5 Asso El Ind Ltd	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
3 Asso Gas & El	58⅜	58⅛	58⅛
51 Asso G&E deb rts	13⅛	12⅞	13
1 Asso Rayon	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
1 Atl Fruit & Sug	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
22 Atlas Port Cem nw	18⅛	17⅜	18
2 Aviation Securities	40	40	40
2 Bickfords	25¼	25	25¼
1 Bickfords pf	33	33	33
5 Blaw Knox	54	52	52⅜
3 Blumenthal (S)	100⅜	99½	100⅜
1 Bridgeport Mach	3½	3½	3½
3 Bklyn City RR	7½	7½	7½
5 Budd Mfg	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
1 Buff N&E Pow A	114¼	114¼	114¼
1 Buff N&E Pow pf	24½	24½	24½
2 Bulova Watch	32	32	32
4 Burma Corp Ltd	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
2 Burroughs A M	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
4 CAM Co vtc	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
2 CAM Co pf	11¼	10¼	10¼
12 Can Marc Wire	9⅜	9½	9½
2 Carib Syn new	4	4	4
2 Checker Cab	68¼	68¼	68¼
180 Cities Service	47	46⅝	47
3 City Mach&To	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
2 Colgate Palm	68	68	68
2 Comm&Util B	50½	50½	50½
158 Cent States ElN	83¼	80⅛	82
1 City Radio	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
18 Columbian Syn	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5 Columbia Pict	33⅞	32¼	33⅞
1 Col Elec & Pow	134	134	134
1 Comwealth Edi	339¾	339¾	339¾
4 Comwealth P pf	98¼	98¼	98¼
21 Comwealth&Sou	28⅞	27⅝	28⅜
38 Com&Sou war	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛
13 Cons Aircraftt	35	34⅞	34⅞
4 Cons Coop Min	10⅜	10⅜	10½
1 Cons Dairy Pr N	39	39	39
2 Cons Gas & El B	142⅞	142¼	142⅞
15 Cons Instrument	23¼	22⅝	22⅝
21 Cons Ldy Corp	16⅞	16	16⅞
2 Cons Ret Stor	31⅛	30½	31⅛
1 Cons Theater	18¼	18¼	18¼
15 Continental Oil vtc	19¼	18⅝	18⅝
1 Cooper Bessmer pf	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
12 Cosden Oil	85	82⅜	85
15 Creole Syndic	7⅞	7	7⅞
1 Curtiss Airprts ctf	10¾	10¾	10¾
12 Curtiss Flying	23	22¾	22¾
4 Curtiss Wright w	10¼	10¼	10¼
4 Det Aircraft	15	15	15
1 Darby Pet	14½	14½	14½
13 Davega Inc	34⅝	33½	34⅝
5 Davenport Hos	26	25⅞	26
20 Dayton Airplane	21⅜	20⅜	21¾
†25 Deere & Co	600	600	600
15 De Forest Radio	13⅜	13⅜	13¾
5 Derby Oil	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
4 Duke Power	247	225	225
1 Durant Mot	11	11	11
1 Duz Int ctfs	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
15 East St Pw B	69⅜	67½	67½
1 East Util A	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
2 Eisler Elec	24	24	24
48 El Bond & Share	140⅜	136⅝	140⅜
98 Elec Bond&Sh rts	9	8⅝	9
21 Elec Shrehldrs Co	63⅞	62⅝	62⅞
18 Elec Srhlders pf	157¼	154⅜	155
8 El Bond & Sh pf	104¼	104	104
15 Elec Invest	259½	250	255
1 Electric Invest pf	99	99	99
5 El P&Lt 2n pf	58	56	58
5 Empire Pow	56¼	56	56
2 Eng Pub Ser war	244⅝	244⅝	244⅝
4 Evans Wallo Lead	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛
2 Fabrics Finishing	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
4 Falcon Lead Min	¼	¼	¼
5 Fansteel Prod	11½	11½	11½
1 Federal Wat A	49¼	49¼	49¼
5 Fiat Corp	27¼	27¼	27¼
13 Fokker Aircraft	65⅞	65⅛	65⅞
12 Foltis Fischer	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
4 Ford Mot Can A	47⅞	47¼	47⅞
13 Ford Motor Ltd	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜
1 Foundation Forn	12¼	12¼	12¼
15 Fox Theater A	26	24⅝	24⅝
2 Franklin Mfg Co	44	42	44
1 Freed-Eisemann	3	3	3
11 Freshman Chas	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝
1 Fedders Mfg	37	37	37
4 Gen Theatre ctf	31⅞	31½	31¼
2 Garlock Packing	32½	32½	32½
13 Gen Bak new	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
1 Gen Bak pf	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
8 Gen Elec Eng rcts	12⅞	12½	12½
28 Gen Realty & Util	36⅞	34⅛	35¼
23 Gen Realty & U pf	110⅜	108	110⅜
3 Globe Underwritrs	25⅜	25½	25½
3 Golden Center Min	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
215 Goldman S Trad	114⅜	112¼	112¼
2 Gold Seal Electric	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
1 Gorham Inc pf	50	50	50
1 Grand Rapid Var	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
†20 Gt Atl & Pac new	401	400	401
8 Greenfield T&D	16	15⅞	16
4 Grigsby Grunow	220⅜	217¼	217¼
9 Guardian Fire	83	82⅝	82⅝
18 Gulf Oil Corp Pa	187	185	185
35 Haygart Corp	72¼	69⅞	72
1 Hazeltine Corp	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
1 Helen Rubinstein	16½	16½	16½
1 Hollinger Gold M	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
4 Houston Gulf G	15	14⅝	14⅝
12 Hudson B M&S	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝
3 Humble O & R	121¼	121¼	121¼
8 Imp O Can new	29⅛	29	29
11 Indust Fin ctf	30	29	29
8 Inus Co No Am	78½	70	78½
1 Insur Sec	28½	28½	28½
19 Insur Shares	24⅜	24	24¼
1 Intercon Petrol	¼	¼	¼
1 Inter Perfume	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Inter Petrol	25⅝	25½	25½
2 Inter Proj new	31½	30½	31½
1 Inter Saf Raz B	31	31	31
18 Inter Util B	18½	18⅛	18⅛
4 Inter Sup Pow	79½	79⅛	79⅛
1 Indiana Pipe N	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
12 Insull Ut L	90⅞	90	90½
1 Invest Equity	67½	67½	67½
9 Inrving Air Chute	35	35	35
4 Ital Superpower	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
4 Johnson Motor	52⅜	52	52
4 Keystone Aircraft	45	44⅜	45
2 Klainert Co	40½	40½	40½
1 Knott Corp	30	30	30
3 Lakey Fdy&M	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
1 Lane Bryant	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
9 Leonard Oil	5	4⅞	4⅞
4 Lily Cup	26⅞	26½	26½
5 Lit Bros	19½	19½	19½
2 Long Is Light n	85½	85½	85½
1 MacMarr Stores	43	43	43
1 Manning Bow A	17	17	17
2 Lone Star Gas n	38⅜	38⅛	38⅛
†20 Mountain rs P pf	98	98	98
1 Lone Star rts	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
198 Marconi Int Mar	31½	31	31⅜
1 Marc Wireless E	16½	16½	16½
1 Marconi pf B cod	20¼	20¼	20¼
4 McLellan Stores A	56⅛	56	56⅛
2 Memphis Nat Gas	15½	15½	15½
24 Merchants Mfg	31⅞	30⅜	30⅜
8 Merritt C & Scott	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛
2 Metal Min wi	19	19	19
2 Middle W Util	310	306⅜	306⅜
†50 Mid West U 6% pf	113	113	113
11 Midland R cvt pf	33	32¼	33
2 Midland Stl	115	115	115
6 Miller & Sons	54⅜	53½	54⅜
1 Miss Kans P L	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
2 Mock Judson	40¼	40¼	40¼
2 Mohawk & H Pw	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Moody's Inv pf	45	45	45
2 Mountain G Oil	78	78	78
9 Mountain Prod	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞
1 Municipal Service	21	21	21
2 National Avia	69	69	69
1 Nat Investors	110	110	110
1 Nat Investors	100	100	100
11 Nat Inv pf	70	70	70
4 Nat Elec Pw A	48⅞	48⅛	48⅞
6 Nat Family Strs	36⅞	33⅛	36⅞
14 Nat Fuel & Gas	38⅞	37⅞	38⅞
1 Nat Fufrs & Strs	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
18 Nat Pub Serv A	38	36	38
1 Nat Sugar Ref nw	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
2 Nat Theat Sup	22	21½	21½
2 Nebl Corp	23	23	23
3 Newmont Mining	208	207⅜	208
1 NY Hamburg	216¼	216¼	216¼
6 NY Investors	42¼	41	41
2 NY Petroleum	18⅛	18	18⅛
†50 NY Tel 6½% pf	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
7 Niagara Shares	67	66⅝	66⅝
1 Noma Elec	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
225 Nia Hud Pow	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛
22 Nia H P A war	9	8⅞	9
3 Nia H P B war	79	73	79
1 Neisner Br N	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
2 Noranda Mines	58⅛	58	58⅛
6 North Am Avia	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝
1 Nor Am Cem	9	9	9
8 North Am U Sec	22½	22	22½
1 North C Tex	13	13	13
13 Nor St Pow A	217¼	210	215¼
12 Northeast Pow	77	66	66
3 Ohio Cop	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 Ohio Oil	70¼	70¼	70¼
3 Oil Stocks "A"	14⅜	14	14⅜

(Sales in hundreds)	High	Low	1:00
1 Outboard "A"	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
1 Pac G&E 1st pf	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
15 Pack Mot nw	27	26⅝	27
1 Pandem Oil	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2 Pantepec O Ven	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1 Paramount Cab	18	18	18
†50 Pender Groc A	52	52	52
2 Penney Co	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
2 Penn Mex Fuel	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
†40 Penn O Ed pr pf	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
†10 Penn O Ed 6% pf	95¼	95¼	95¼
240 Pennroad Corp	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛
2 Penn Wat & Pw	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
23 Petroleum Co	27⅞	27⅞	27½
7 Pilot Radio T	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝
2 Pitney Bowes new	26⅛	26	26
2 Pitts Pl Glass	72¼	72¼	72¼
1 Premier Gold	1½	1½	1½
†50 Proctor & Gamble	450	440	440
14 Proctor & Gam n	92	87	90
1 Propper Silk Hos	26¾	26¾	26¾
26 Prudential Invest	32⅞	32⅜	32⅜
†30 Puget Sd Pow pf	99½	99½	99½
1 Pyrene Mfg	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
2 Rainbow L Prod A	32	32	32
4 Ray Bestos	108	108	108
4 Reiter Foster	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
2 Repetti Candy	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
10 Roan Ant Cop	41	40⅛	41
1 Rochester C Powr	46¼	46¼	46¼
1 Rockland L & P	34⅜	34⅜	43⅜
1 Roosevelt Field	10½	10½	10½
2 Rainbow B	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
5 Raybestos Manhat	49	48⅞	49
7 Rel Management	36⅛	36	36
1 Royal Type N	77	77	77
3 Ry & Lt sec co	100⅜	99½	100⅜
†100 Safety Car H&L	222	214	220
1 St Anthony Gold	⅛	⅛	⅛
4 St Regis Paper	185	184¼	185
2 Salt-Creek Cons	2⅜	2⅜	2⅞
1 Salt-Creek Prod	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
1 Sec Gen Am Inv	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
18 Selected Indust	24	23⅝	23⅝
3 Sel Ind 1st pd	97⅜	97	97
17 Sentry Saf Control	23	21	22¼
15 Servel Inc vtc	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
4 Shattuck Denn	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜
2 Sheaffer Pen	59⅛	59	59
2 Sierra Pac Elec	65	64½	65
3 Sikorsky Aviation	36½	36¼	36¼
6 Silica Gel Corp vtc	36½	36⅛	36⅛
2 Solar Ref	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
4 Sonatron Tube	36	35½	35⅝
1 Southeast P&Lt	124	124	124
1 South Cal Ed B pf	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
3 South Cal Ed C pf	24¼	24	24¼
2 Southland Royalty	17	17	17
1 Sou'west Bell T pf	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
2 Sou'west Dairies	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
2 Standard Motors	3½	3½	3½
15 Stand Oil Indiana	54⅜	54⅛	54⅜
3 Stand P&Lt	101¼	101	101¼
6 Stand Steel Prop	33⅜	32⅜	32⅜
12 Stein Cosmetics	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞
12 Stone & Web	156⅞	155⅛	155¼
3 Southern Corp	15¼	15¼	15¼
124 Stand Brands	39	38½	39
2 Strauss Roth S	26	26	26
†150 Swift & Co	127¼	127¼	127¼
1 Swiss Am El pf	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
1 Taggert Corp	50½	50½	50½
8 Tampa El	90⅛	89⅞	90
2 Texon O&L	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞
16 Thermoid Co	30¼	29	30
3 Third Nat Inv	60¼	59⅜	60¼
6 Transamer Corp	136⅞	136⅝	136⅞
5 Transcont Air T	26¼	26¼	26¼
1 Trans Lux Day P	11	11	11
1 Travel Air Co	49	49	49
27 Tri Cont Corp	39⅞	38	38⅜
2 Tri Cont Corp pf	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Triplex Saf Gl	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
†20 Tub Art S B ctf	381	380	380
2 Union Am Invest	63	63	63
2 Un Chem ptc pf	35⅜	35½	35⅜
2 Un Dry Dock	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
32 Un Gas	25½	25	25¼
18 Un Gas Imp	293⅜	286	292
161 Un Gas Imp rts	3⅝	3½	3⅝
42 Un Lt&Pw A	52⅜	51⅜	52
3 Un Lt&Pw B nw	85⅛	85	85
3 Un Piece Dye Wks	34	34	34
1 Uni Prof Sharing	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1 Un Pub Service	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
2 US Finishing	160	158	160
12 US Freight ne	99⅜	96	98
3 US Gypsum	71⅞	71⅛	71⅛
14 US Lines	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1 US Rubber reclaim	18	18	18
1 Un Stores A	46	46	46
3 Un Verde Ext	15⅜	15½	15½
1 Universal Avia	11½	11½	11½
12 Un Lt&P conv pf	115⅜	111½	113
1 US Frt rts	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
18 US Finishing N	55⅛	54⅝	54⅞
6 Uni Molasses	35½	35	35½
1 Uni Power Gas	44¼	44¼	44¼
112 Utilities Equities	31⅛	30½	31
31 Utilities Power	32½	32	32
1 Util Pw&Lt B ctf	46½	46½	46½
25 Util & Industries	37⅝	36⅞	37
10 Util & Indus pf	41⅞	40	41⅞
6 Vacuum Oil	121	120	120
1 Vogt Mfg Co	32	32	32
10 Cick Fin	16⅜	16	16⅛
3 Wextark Radio	56½	56½	56½
3 Walgreen Co	96	95¼	96
1 Watson (JW) Co	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Wenden Cop Min	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3 West Air Express	67⅞	67	67⅞
1 West Auto Sup A	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
2 Wildar Food Prd	25⅛	24	25⅛
2 Winter Benjamin	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
12 Zonit Prod	34⅜	34¼	34¼

DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)

	High	Low	1:00
3 Alum Ltd 5s '48	95¾	95¾	95¾
12 Am Com Pw 6s '49	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
8 Am P&L 6s 2016	105⅜	105	105⅜
3 Am Roll M 5s '48	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
1 Appalach P 5s '56	95	95	95
10 Assoc D Pr 6s '38	80	79½	79½
2 Asso G&E 5½s '77	115	114	114
7 Asso G&E 4½s '48	146	146	146
1 Asso S H 6½s '33	86½	86½	86½
8 Asso T U 5½s '44	112	112	112
2 Bea O 6s '36 ww	123	123	123
2 Bell T Can 5s A'55	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1 B & M 6s '33	100	100	100
3 Bost C G 5s '47	101¼	101¼	101¼
25 Capitol Ad 5s '53	108⅜	108⅜	108½
3 Caro P & L 5s '56	98	98	98
9 Cent St El 5s '48	87⅞	87	87⅞
1 Childs Co 5s '43	83¼	83¼	83¼
2 Cities Ser 5s '66	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
6 Cities S G 5½s '42	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
2 Cities S G J 6s '43	93	93	93
3 Clev Illum 5s A'54	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
2 Cons Pub 6½s '36	99	99	99
1 Cudahy P 5s '46	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 Det C Gas 6s '47	105	105	105
15 Emp O&R 5½s '42	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
5 Fisk Rub 5½s '31	90¼	90	90
7 Fla P&Lt 5s '54	84	84	84
74 Gen Pub S 5½s '74	110½	106⅜	109½
22 Fed Wat Ser 5½s	103	102⅝	102⅝
1 Garlock P 6s '39	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
2 Gen Am I 5s22ww	83½	83½	83½
1 Gen In Alc 6½s '44	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Georgia Pow 5s '57	96⅛	96	96
5 Grand Trk 6½s '36	106½	106½	106½
1 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '47	100	100	100
1 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '37	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
3 Ill Pow&Lgt 5½s '57	91½	91½	91½
7 Ill Pow&Lt 5½s B'54	98	98	98
40 Indep Oil 6s '39	103⅜	106	103
1 Indnapls P&L 5s '57	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
4 Inter Pow Sec 7s '57	96	96	96
2 Int SecCrp 5s '47	85	86⅝	85
2 Inter Pow 5s '57	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
18 Lehigh PE 6s A 2026	102⅞	102¼	102¼
2 McCord Rad 6s '43	93	93	93
1 Montreal L&P 5s '51	99	99	9
10 Morris&Co 7½s '30	100¼	100	100
6 Munson St 6½s '37	116⅞	114	114⅞
6 Nat P&L 6s 2026	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
4 Nat Pb Sv 5s '78	79	79	79
22 Neb Po 6s 2022	102	102	102
1 Neisner Br 6s '48	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
6 NE G&El 5s '48	90¼	90	90¼
7 NY For Inc 5½s '48	89	89	89
1 NY Po&Lt 4½s '67	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
1 No St Po 6½s '33	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 No Tex Util 7s '35	99½	99½	99½
6 Osgood 6s '38	97	96½	96½
1 Oswego Ri Po 6s '31	98	98	98
7 Pac Wst Oil 6½s '43	95	95	95
4 PennOE 6s '50ww	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2 PennOE 5½s '59B	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
1 Penn P&L 5s B '52	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
4 Phil El 5½s '53	104	104	104
4 Poor & Co 6s '39	105⅛	104⅛	105⅛
1 Reliance Br 6s '44	99½	99½	99½
30 Richfd O 6s '44	101¼	101¼	101¼
12 Roch C P 5s '53	88	87½	87⅝
5 St L G&Ck 6s '47	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
1 Scripps 5½s '43	94½	94½	94½
3 Snider Pack 6s '32	92	91	92
7 SEP&L 6s 2025	102⅞	102½	102½
2 So Cal Ed 5s '51	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
2 Co Gas 5s '37	92⅛	92	92
4 Sowest D 6½ '38	90	90	90
1 Staley Mfg 6s '42	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
9 Std P&L 6s '37	97⅛	97	97
2 Sun Oil 5½ '39	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
15 Swift Co 5s '32	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
5 Therm Co 6s '34	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Trans L 6½ 32ww	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
3 Un L&Ry 6s '52	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 US Rub 6½s '32	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
32 Util Pow&Lt 5s '59	94	93⅛	93⅛
6 West Pow 5½s '57	172¼	170	172¼
2 Westvca C 5½s '37	102	102	102

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low	1:00
1 Bueir Air P 7½s '47	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Buen Air P 7s '52	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
3 Cent Bk Ger 6s '51 B	82	82	82
10 Com Pri Bk 5½s '37	85	85	85
1 Europe Mtg 7½s '50	94	94	94
1 Fiald RM Bk 6s '61	83½	83½	83½
1 Ger Cons Mun 6s '47	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
6 Hamburg El 5½s '38	83	82⅛	82⅛
16 Ital Sup Pw	92⅝	92	92⅝
5 Int Chle Bnk 6s '62	92	92	92
13 Ital Super	76⅞	76⅛	76⅞
3 Pugoslav M B 7s '57	77	77	77
1 King Rumnia 7s '59	84	84	84
3 Mendoza Pr 7½s '51	95	95	95
1 Prussia FS 6½s '51	93½	93½	93½
10 Prussia FS 6s '52	86⅜	86	86⅜
5 Ruhr G Crp 6½s '53	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
3 Stinnes 7s '36ww	93⅛	93	93
15 Stines 7s '46ww	86	86	86
10 Un Indust 6½s '41	89	89	89

† Actual sales and ‡ Ex-dividend.

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North Carolina Oyster Prospects

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

RALEIGH, N. C.—The present production of approximately 500,000 bushels of oysters a year in North Carolina from about 12,000 acres of bottom lands, of which some 10,000 acres are natural beds and the rest planted bottoms, leased to indviduals, officials says, is only a small part of the potential field.

As contrasted with the comparatively small area of producing bottoms, Capt. John A. Nelson, Fisheries Commissioner, estimates that there are approximately 1,175,000 acres of bottom in North Carolina capable of growing oysters.

Possibilities of oyster production in the State are emphasized in a publication recently issued by the United States Bureau of Fisheries, based on a study of several months of Pamlico Sound and its tributaries by Dr. Paul S. Galtsoff and H. R. Seiwell.

"There is no doubt," they say, "that by introducing modern methods of oyster culture, the productiveness of these inshore waters can be increased considerably and thousands of acres of barren bottoms be converted into productive oyster beds."

Leasing of oyster bottoms on a large scale to private citizens to encourage utilization of suitable areas, the creating of new sources of income, and revenue for the conservation department, is one of the recommendations made in the publication.

NATIONAL AMERICAN COMPANY

National American Company in its report for the quarter ended June 30 shows $1,534,576 in cash and $26,014,803 invested up to that date. Of the total invested, $13,391,507 is represented by 153,411 shares of General Surety Company stock at $87 a share, and $8,725,613 represented by 44,726 shares of State Title and Mortgage Company at $195 a share. These two investments, at book value compared with market value, show an appreciation of approximately $7,500,000.

FREIGHT TRAFFIC MAKES MAY RECORD

NEW YORK—The volume of freight traffic on class 1 railroads in May established a record for that month, the Bureau of Railway Economics reports. The total was 42,027,470,000 net ton miles, exceeding by 4.8 per cent the previous May record, established in 1927. The increase over May, 1928, was 7 per cent.

May net operating income of 182 class 1 railroads was $103,616,041, an increase of $15,394,374 over May, 1928. The total for the first five months of 1929 was $457,362,038, a gain of $81,152,028 over the corresponding 1928 period.

BROOKLYN-MANHATTAN TRANSIT

Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corporation reports for the 12 months ended June 30, 1929, net income after all charges including taxes, of $6,518,373, equivalent after preferred dividends, to $6.52 a share on 769,911 common shares. This compares with net in the preceding fiscal year of $6,599,211, or $6.62 a common share. Net income in June amounted to $603,523, compared with $660,890 in June, 1928.

NATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT, INC.

National Air Transport, Inc., reports for the quarter ended June 30 profit of $187,766 after depreciation, etc., but before federal taxes, compared with $136,626 in the first quarter this year and contrasting with a net loss of $334 in the second quarter of 1928. For the six months ended June 30 profit was $323,392, contrasting with a net loss of $83,026 in the first half of 1928.

SHARP MANUFACTURING COMPANY

NEW BEDFORD—The Sharp Mill, which was unable to dispose of half its machinery at auction last month, has sold 35,060 of its 200,000 spindles to the newly formed Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates, along with 150 cards, at a private sale; price not announced.

CANADIAN CAR LOADINGS UP

OTTAWA, Ont.—Revenue loadings on Canadian railways reached a total of 73,108 cars in the week ended July 13. This was an advance of 9521 cars above the preceding week and 4102 cars over the corresponding week in 1928.

FEDERATED METALS' BIG GAIN

Federated Metals Corporation reports six months' net income of $714,181, compared with $288,653 in the first half of 1928 and $10,732 in the like 1927 period.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

EXTRA SETS IN SIX MATCHES

Much Progress Is Made in Canadian Lawn Tennis Championships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—With the exception of several of the United States stars, including John H. Doeg of Santa Monica, Calif., and Francis X. Shields of New York, who were late in arriving Monday on account of motor trouble, every competitor in the men's singles in the annual Canadian lawn tennis championships was in action and the number of entrants in this event was reduced from 116 to half that number. This event was the main one Monday, although there was a certain amount of activity in the men's doubles and both the ladies events, and in every case the fancied players came through, although in some matches the struggles were closer than anticipated.

Only six of the 40 matches in the men's singles needed more than two sets to return the winners, one of them being a long drawn out affair of 46 games in which H. Holmes defeated R. Pennock of Ottawa, 5—7, 10—8, 9—7. The four Canadian Davis Cup players, who are expected to make the strongest effort to prevent the title returning to the United States, came through handily, Arthur W. Ham and Jack A. Wright Jr. each losing only one game, while Willard F. Crocker lost three and Gilbert Nunns five. The summary:

CANADIAN LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS—MEN'S SINGLES—First Round

F. Turville, Windsor, defeated Andrew K. Smith, 6—2, 6—1.

Ross Hossack defeated E. H. Redmond, Birchcliffe, 6—2, 7—5.

J. E. McCallum, Regina, defeated N. Samuel, 6—1, 6—0.

C. W. Leslie, Montreal, defeated H. A. Martin, 6—0, 6—0.

R. A. Armstrong defeated H. B. Johnston, Guelph, 6—2, 8—6.

C. H. Ashlin defeated Ross Wilson, Montreal, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4.

A. D. Noble, Newton Center, Mass., defeated J. A. Wardrop, 9—7, 6—3.

F. C. Baggs, New York, defeated C. H. Starr, 6—1, 6—2.

A. S. Vesey, Montreal, defeated H. J. Dawson, 6—0, 6—4.

L. R. Burnand defeated B. Mitchell, Ottawa, 6—2, 6—1.

W. F. Crocker, Montreal, defeated George F. Crum, 6—1, 6—2.

Walter Martin, Regina, defeated H. A. Drury, 6—2, 6—3.

J. D. Ryan, Montreal, defeated J. G. Abraham, 6—4, 7—5.

Brian H. Doherty defeated H. V. Petersen, 6—1, 6—2.

F. B. McLellan, defeated John E. Harris, Port Perry, 6—1, 3—6, 6—4.

J. O'Hara, Ottawa, defeated R. J. Harris, Port Perry, 6—0, 6—2.

Donald S. Strachan, Philadelphia, defeated F. A. Harrison, 6—4, 6—0.

A. N. Lewis, Winnipeg, defeated H. A. Harrison, 6—0, 6—3.

Alan M. Hern, Montreal, defeated D. Sanderson, 6—4, 6—2.

R. Longtin, Montreal, defeated Lewis Samuel, 6—0, 6—0.

H. Holmes defeated R. Pennock, Ottawa, 5—7, 10—8, 9—7.

J. S. Swinden, Ottawa, defeated W. J. Corbey, Ottawa, 6—2, 6—3.

D. H. Scott, Newton Centre, Mass., defeated G. L. Jennison, 6—4, 6—3.

F. W. Troop defeated J. Paradis, Ottawa, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2.

Dr. William Rosenblaum, New York, defeated P. Hurcomb, Ottawa 6—1, 6—3.

C. W. Alkman, Montreal, defeated S. Hermant, 6—0, 6—1.

A. Gowo defeated P. H. Sullivan, 6—3, 6—3.

Leo Hills defeated K. A. McMillan, 7—5, 6—0.

A. W. Ham defeated H. S. McMichael, 6—0, 6—1.

W. L. Rennie defeated R. T. Carlyle, 1—6, 6—3, 6—2.

J. M. McDougall, Montreal, defeated R. F. Cassels, 6—1, 6—2.

D. D. Gunn defeated R. C. Godden, 6—0, 6—2.

A. A. Nicholson defeated J. D. Jennison, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2.

Gilbert Nunns defeated W. A. M. Howard, 6—4, 6—1.

J. S. Procter defeated W. E. Kirkland, 6—1, 6—2.

Second Round

Ernest Kuhn, New York, defeated C. C. Petersen, London, 6—1, 6—2.

J. A. Wright Jr., Montreal, defeated R. H. Harvie, 6—0, 6—1.

Eric B. Vesey, Ottawa, won by default from Bruce Gordon, St. Catharines.

J. Grant McLean defeated B. N. Barrett, 6—0, 7—5.

J. Lorn McLean won by default from W. S. Greening.

MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

A. W. Ham and B. H. Doherty defeated W. P. Brodie and H. J. Dawson, 6—3, 6—1.

G. B. Coyne and R. Longtin, Montreal, defeated C. G. and F. Spanner, 6—4, 6—2.

Leo Hills and H. Holmes defeated J. D. Jennison and D. G. Farquharson, 6—2, 6—0.

A. D. Noblé, Newton Centre, Mass., and D. H. Scott, Newton Centre, Mass., defeated C. E. Pyne and J. Wardrop, 7—5, 6—4.

A. J. Vesey and A. S. Vesey, Montreal, defeated J. D. Gibson and Ross Hossack, 6—1, 6—3.

Gilbert Nunns and W. Martin, Regina, defeated Crawford and Magee, 6—0, 6—1.

L. R. Burnand and M. P. Margesson defeated P. Hurcomb, Ottawa, and J. Paradis, Ottawa, 6—4, 6—1.

J. Grant McLean and F. B. McLellan defeated J. McCausland and J. Lorn McLean, 6—4, 3—6, 6—1.

Alex. Campbell and J. C. Risk defeated J. C. and R. J. Harris, Port Perry, 1—6, 6—4, 6—1.

F. C. Baggs, New York, and Dr. William Rosenblaum, New York, defeated J. E. McCallum, Regina, and H. V. Petersen, 6—3, 6—1.

D. D. Gunn and C. C. Petersen, London, defeated R. V. Camkin and T. Powell, 6—1, 6—2.

R. T. Carlyle and S. V. Hetherington defeated R. R. McMurtry and D. McGrath, 2—6, 6—1, 6—4.

LADIES' SINGLES—Preliminary Round

Mrs. O. E. Gray defeated Miss C. Wilson, 6—0, 6—0.

Miss P. Grierson, Ottawa, defeated Miss B. Symons, 8—6, 6—4.

Mrs. H. B. W. Smith defeated Mrs. J. D. Jennison, 6—0, 6—1.

First Round

Miss Jean A. Burritt defeated Miss Helen Duthie, 6—2, 6—1.

Miss M. Currie, Halifax, defeated Mrs. N. S. Wilson, 6—2, 6—1.

Miss P. Rykert, Ottawa, defeated Miss M. C. Gill, 6—0, 6—2.

Miss M. C. Brock defeated Miss E. Bennett, 6—2, 6—8, 6—1.

Mrs. F. V. Woodbury, Halifax, defeated Mrs. C. C. Graubner, 6—2, 6—4.

Miss Violet Hose defeated Mrs. A. Griffin, 6—3, 6—0.

Mrs. H. F. Jones, Halifax, defeated Miss Myrtle Lamb, 6—2, 6—1.

Miss F. Claudet, Ottawa, defeated Miss Betty King Smith, 6—4, 6—3.

Mrs. E. F. Coke defeated Miss M. McDougall, Ottawa, 6—0, 6—0.

Mrs. H. L. Beer, Ottawa, defeated Miss M. McMurrich, 6—0, 6—0.

Mrs. A. N. Lewis, Winnipeg, defeated Mrs. J. M. Skeaff, 6—2, 6—3.

Miss Jean McLeod defeated Mrs. L. C. Russell, 6—2, 6—2.

Miss Olive Wade defeated Miss G. Osborne, 6—0, 6—0.

LADIES' DOUBLES—First Round

Miss V. Hose and Miss J. McLeod, defeated Miss M. Coulson, Ottawa, and Miss E. Warde, 6—3, 6—0.

Mrs. H. F. Jones, Halifax, and Mrs. A. N. Lewis, Winnipeg, defeated Miss M. C. Gill and Miss A. Donaldson, 6—1, 6—3.

Mrs. H. Bickle and Miss Jean A. Burritt, defeated Miss M. McMurrich and Miss Williams, 6—1, 6—3.

Mrs. E. F. Coke and Miss M. Brock, defeated Miss H. Mason and Miss Mitchell 6—0, 6—3.

Miss M. Best and Miss D. Kenny, Smith Falls, defeated Mrs. J. M. Skeaff and Miss V. Crossley, 6—1, 6—1.

Two Tennis Upsets at Essex County

Miss Cruickshank Defeats Miss Andrus in One of Surprise Matches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Mass.—Two upsets marked the first day of play in the annual women's invitation lawn tennis tournament at the Essex County Club here, which has the best field of women players that has entered a tournament so far this year.

Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana, Calif., surprised the spectators by defeating Miss Dorothy Andrus of Stamford, Conn., in a three-set match, 4—6, 6—0, 6—3. Last week at the Longwood Cricket Club Miss Andrus won from Miss Cruickshank in straight sets, 6—3, 6—2 in the third round. Miss Andrus also went into the finals at Longwood, losing to Miss Ethel L. Burkardt of San Francisco, Calif., who is also entered in the Essex tourney.

The other unexpected result was scored by Miss Mary R. Greef of Kansas City, who defeated Miss Marjorie K. Gladman of Santa Monica, Calif., and an undergraduate of the University of Southern California, in a three-set match, scored at 6—3, 1—6, 6—4.

Miss Margaret Blake of Lenox, Mass., had a close match with Mrs. W. M. Shedden of Brookline, Miss Blake being on the verge of defeat in the first set, when Mrs. Shedden had set point three times for a win at 6—4. The final score was 7—5, 9—7.

Miss Marjorie A. Morrill of Dedham, Mass., and Miss Edith A. Cross of San Francisco, Calif., just back from tournaments abroad, impressed the gallery with their play. Miss Morrill defeated Miss Eleanor Holton of Swampscott, 6—3, 6—2, in the first round, and then eliminated a clubmate at the Longwood Cricket Club, Miss Edith Sigourney, at 6—2, 6—2.

Miss Cross had an easy time defeating Miss Helen Patch of Hamilton, 6—0, 6—0, and then driving with terrific speed to defeat Mrs. Henry R. Guild of Boston, with the loss of only one game.

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper of San Francisco, ranked No. 8 nationally, and Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr. of Springfield, Mass., formerly of California, ranked No. 9 nationally, had a battle in the second round in which Mrs. Harper emerged the victor by the effective use of her chop strokes, which seemed to bother Mrs. Chapin, who was the former Miss Charlotte Hosmer. The score was 6—3, 6—3.

Miss Eleanor Goss of New York, who may be a member of the Wightman Cup team, had the first taste of real play this year. She defeated Miss Eleonora R. Sears without the loss of a game, and then won from Miss Medora Steedman at 6—3, 6—3.

Miss Burkardt, Pacific coast champion, and winner of the Longwood Cricket Club invitation last week, had two victories to her credit, defeating Mrs. Paul C. Sanborn, 6—0, 6—1, and Miss Anne Page of Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—0.

Miss Mianne Palfrey lost to Miss Clara Greenspan of New York, who won at 6—4, 1—6, 6—2. The summary:

ESSEX COUNTY CLUB INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT—WOMEN'S SINGLES—First Round

Miss Marjorie K. Gladman, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Miss Ellen Endicott, Manchester, 6—0, 6—0.

Miss Mary R. Greef, Kansas City, defeated Miss Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, 6—3, 6—1.

Miss Margaret Blake, Lenox, defeated Mrs. W. M. Shedden, Brookline, 7—5, 9—7.

Miss Marie A. Fensterer, Englewood, N. J., defeated Miss Elizabeth H. Palfrey, Sharon, 6—2, 6—2.

Miss Eleanor Goss, New York, defeated Miss Eleanora R. Sears, Boston, 6—0, 6—0.

Miss Medora Steedman, Beverly Farms, defeated Mrs. E. K. Nash, Boston, 6—0, 6—0.

Miss Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., New York, 7—5, 6—8, 4—2, default.

Miss Dorrance H. Chase, Dorchester, defeated Miss Martha Havemeyer, Newport, 6—2, 6—2.

Miss Ethel L. Burkardt, San Francisco, defeated Mrs. Paul C. Sanborn, Boston, 6—0, 6—1.

Miss Anne Page, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Herbert Yerxa, Winchester, 6—1, 6—1.

Miss Katharine Winthrop, Montserrat, defeated Miss Eliza Coxe, Beverly, by default.

Mrs. W. H. Hester Jr., Brooklyn, defeated Mrs. H. H. Whiteman, Hamilton, by default.

Miss Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, defeated Miss Helen Patch, Hamilton, 6—0, 6—0.

Mrs. Henry R. Guild, Boston, defeated Miss Alice Thorndike, Hamilton, by default.

Mrs. Seth T. Crawford, Boston, defeated Miss Emily Davis, Hamilton, 6—0, 6—0.

Mrs. C. J. Hubbard Jr., Cambridge, defeated Mrs. Preble Motley, Hamilton, 6—0, 6—0.

Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, defeated Miss Eleanor Holton, 6—3, 6—2.

Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, defeated Miss Nancy C. Jaynes, Marblehead, 6—0, 6—1.

Miss Marion Duane, Manchester, defeated Mrs. C. A. Welch, Marblehead, by default.

Miss Dorothy Blodgett, Brookline, defeated Miss Florence S. LeBoutillier, New York, 6—4, 6—1.

Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, defeated Mrs. F. M. Bundy, Manchester, by default.

Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank, San Francisco, defeated Miss Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., 4—6, 6—0, 6—3.

Mrs. B. E. Cole 2d, North Andover, defeated Miss Margaret G. Palfrey, Sharon, 6—2, 8—6.

Miss Penelope W. Anderson, Richmond, Va., defeated Miss Virginia B. Rice, Swampscott, 6—4, 6—3.

Second Round

Miss Clara Greenspan, New York, defeated Miss Mianne Palfrey, Sharon, 6—4, 1—6, 6—2.

Miss Mary R. Greef, Kansas City, defeated Miss Marjorie K. Gladman, Santa Monica, Calif., 6—3, 1—6, 6—4.

Miss Eleanor Goss, New York, defeated Miss Medora Steedman, Beverly Farms, 6—3, 6—3.

Miss Margaret Blake, Lenox, defeated Miss Marie A. Fensterer, Englewood, N. J., 6—3, 6—3.

Miss Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, defeated Mrs. Henry R. Guild, Boston, 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. Charles J. Hubbard Jr., Cambridge, Mass., defeated Mrs. Seth T. Crawford, Boston, 6—1, 6—0.

Miss Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Dorrance H. Chase, Dorchester, 6—2, 6—0.

Miss Ethel L. Burkardt, San Francisco, Calif., defeated Miss Anne Page, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—0.

Mrs. W. H. Hester Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y., defeated Miss Katharine Winthrop, Montserrat, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, Mass., defeated Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, 6—2, 6—4.

Miss Dorothy Blodgett, Brookline, defeated Miss Marion Duane, Manchester, 6—1, 6—1.

Miss Penelope W. Anderson, Richmond, Va., defeated Mrs. B. E. Cole 2d, North Andover, Mass., 6—2, 6—2.

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, San Francisco, defeated Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, Mass., 6—3, 6—3.

Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, Sharon, Mass., defeated Mrs. C. B. Blanchard, Brookline, 6—2, 6—1.

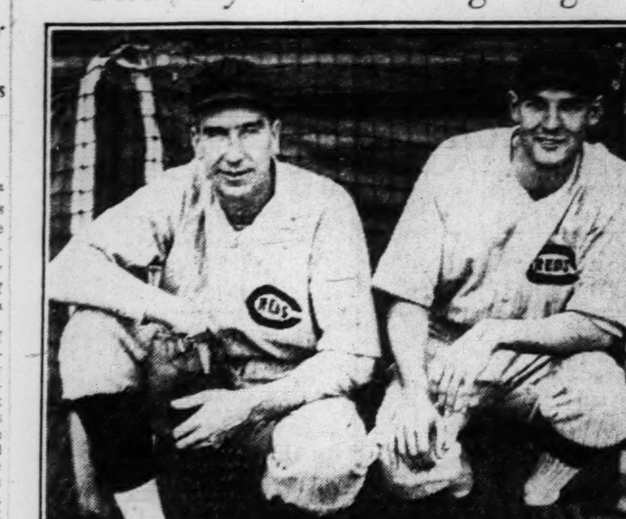
PACIFIC COAST

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	18	4	.818
Los Angeles	15	7	.682
Hollywood	13	8	.619
Missions	14	9	.609
Portland	9	14	.391
Oakland	8	14	.364
Seattle	6	16	.273
Sacramento	5	16	.238

RESULTS JULY 22

No games scheduled.

Two Players With College Degrees



Left to Right—EPPA J. RIXEY and ETHAN N. ALLEN
Cincinnati National League Baseball Club.

Cincinnati Park Will Not Be Spoiled for Sake of Home Runs

Board of Directors of Reds Unanimous in Decision to Make No Compromise to Home Run Hitters—'A Park to Be Proud Of,' Says Manager

"We have the finest ball park in the major leagues and one of the finest in the country and what is more we are proud of it. The members of the Board of Directors of the Cincinnati Baseball Club are unanimously in favor of keeping it that way. We shall not make any compromises to home-run hitters. You can say for me that our park will remain as it is—permanently."

Manager John C. Hendricks of the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club thus forcibly emphasized the opinion of the Cincinnati baseball officials and himself in their heroic stand against the encroachments of a home-run hitting era.

"We now have the only park that is a park in the league; one in which the fans can still enjoy the thrill of a real home run. No, there are no loud demands made in Cincinnati for more home runs. They don't want them and I don't think the average player does. Let me quote the dimensions of our park. To right field it is 389 feet, to left it is 349 feet with a high fence to go over there—to centerfield it is 417 feet and to left-center it is 403. Some different than the 293 feet to right field at the Polo Grounds!"

Fielding Gems Best

"Why should the fans want more home runs? Is there anything more beautiful to watch in baseball than a great catch made in the outfield after a long persistent run? Our park is a beautiful one with a stretch in all directions that is a delight to see in these days of paper-box inclosures.

"I do not consider it a handicap to play in a park like ours with the other teams hitting the balls over the fence regularly in their own parks. We haven't been hitting this season and we wouldn't be hitting much different if our park was like the others. It makes no difference anyway because we have just as much chance to win a game in a big park as the club we are playing against.

"You will note that the games played in Cincinnati have not, as a rule, run into double figures in runs. They have been, in the main, well played, tight games. A pitcher in our park retains more confidence because he doesn't have to expect that his well-pitched game can be broken up any minute by having a 'pop' fly go over the fence.

"If we had a ball park like some of the others, we would have at least three men up among the leading home run hitters. Allen, Kelly and Stripp are the men I mean. But because it takes real hitting to go over the Cincinnati fence or to make a home run inside the park they are way down in the home-run standing.

Only Nine Home Runs Hit

"Only the heaviest hitters have made home runs in our park. Those that I can remember are Wilson, Kelly, Allen and Stripp. I hear the home run total for Braves Field to date is already about 40. In our park it is nine. If 20 are made in Cincinnati this season it will be a good showing.

"Braves Field used to rival ours in its beautiful outfield stretches. They spoiled it when they brought in the fences for the sake of commercializing the home run. But we don't spoil ours that way. And you cannot stress that too strongly for me. I'm in favor of good baseball and I am not convinced that this cheap home run hitting is good baseball."

When Manager Hendricks was through, there was no questioning the fact that Cincinnati would stand pat on its present diamond dimensions. It is the one club in the National League that has withstood what is claimed as a strong demand for more home runs which, so far as one is able to trace it, did not appear to come too strongly from the fans. In fact, the first attempt of the Braves to bring the fences in resulted in much unfavorable comment from the followers, and a compromise was struck when the boundaries were moved farther out.

In 1925 there were 11 home runs hit at Redland Park, the Reds' home grounds, compared to 95 in Philadelphia's National League grounds, and 87 in the Cubs' Park. At Sportsman Park 120 were hit, 109 more than at Cincinnati! Philadelphia made 73 home runs in its own park but did not hit a one in Cincinnati. In 1928, Cincinnati was last as usual in hitting home runs with a total of 32, most of them being made on their opponent's grounds. Boston was the next nearest with 20 more, and the leaders, New York, hit 118.

Braves Park Once Ideal

In 1927, before the Braves moved their fences in, they found it even harder to hit home runs than the Reds. The Boston club made only 16 home runs that year to Cincinnati's 35. Of course, the Reds possessed the heavier hitters of the two clubs and this counted in their favor that year.

As Manager Hendricks sized up the situation, Cincinnati is the last stronghold for defensive baseball and it has a hold there that will not be shaken. He cannot see a remedy for the cheap home run unless the ball is made less lively, for the fences cannot be moved back because of the situations of most parks in big cities.

"However," he added, "why should we be concerned about that? We are not thinking of moving ours back." No wonder he laughed.

To switch the subject for a moment, Manager Hendricks talked about the efficiency of college players coming into the leagues. He mentioned a number of college graduates on his club, including Swanson, Donohue, and Rixey, as illustrative of the high-class talent that the colleges are producing.

But few players enjoy the distinction that is merited by Rixey and Allen, pitcher and outfielder, who sport college degrees. Allen recently won his degree at University of Cincinnati and Rixey, years back, was given his Master of Arts and B. S. degrees at the University of Virginia. These do go down on the books as two of baseball's best educated representatives. They can also play ball or they would be making places for themselves high up in the ranks of some other line of endeavor. But Allen had rather be trying to hit home runs over the distant Cincinnati fences than practice law, which he is well qualified to do.

GREENTREE WINNER IN JUNIOR TOURNEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RED BANK—The Greentree polo team, headed by John W. Whitney, advanced to the semifinal round of the United States junior championship tournament here, Monday, when it defeated Roslyn 8 to 5. Greentree started right out to win the game by scoring 4 goals in the first chukker and from that time on it was simply a question as to the size of the score. J. C. Cooley, No. 2 for the winners, and H. E. Talbott Jr., No. 2 for the losers, were the high scorers of the game with 4 goals each. The summary:

GREENTREE	ROSLYN
No. 1—G. H. Bostwick	Morgan Belmont
No. 2—J. C. Cooley	H. E. Talbott Jr.
No. 3—J. H. Whitney	Dr. J. D. Richards
Back—W. H. Post	A. C. Schwartz

Score—Greentree 8, Roslyn 5. Goals—Cooley 4, Post 2, Bostwick, Whitney for Greentree; Talbott 4, Belmont for Roslyn. Referee—Edwin Stewart. Time—Eight 7½m. periods.

PICK-UPS

ALTHOUGH there is no overestimating the importance of the move made by John A. Heydler of the National League in authorizing the umpires to rub the ball in the dirt before tossing a new one into the game, so far as aiding the pitching end of the game, it is inconceivable that one move of this sort will reduce the hitting to the place where it is under normal control. For years pitching has been the target of the rule makers and it would seem as though it would take at least a few more efforts in the pitchers' behalf to bring the game back to the proper level known as good baseball.

One thing in favor of the new Heydler ruling is, that the very day it was instituted, only one home run was hit in the National League. However, it will take a longer basis for figuring before that can be credited to the new rule. In the American League, that same day, where the Heydler ruling was not recognized, only one home run was hit. It may have been just an off day.

Ferrell, a recruit pitcher for Cleveland, struck out nine New York Yankees Friday, a feat that many veteran pitchers have never attained. He's a comer. He has a brother with St. Louis in the younger league, a catcher. Both made their major-league débuts this season and both look like good prospects.

The Ferrell combination may at some time or other get working together on one team as a battery. The Red Sox now have a brother battery in the two Gastons, Milton, pitcher, and Alexander, catcher. It is a rare combination in baseball.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	61	31	.663
St. Paul	58	37	.611
Minneapolis	52	41	.559
Indianapolis	46	47	.495
Louisville	41	49	.456
Columbus	42	51	.452
Toledo	35	55	.389
Milwaukee	34	58	.370

RESULTS JULY 22

Toledo 6, Milwaukee 5.
Columbus 5, Kansas City 1.
St. Paul 13, Louisville 4.
Minneapolis 13, Indianapolis 7.

ZITTENFELD TWINS IN TEST SWIM

DOVER, Eng. (AP)—The Zittenfeld twins, Miss Bernice and Phyllis, youthful American swimmers, Monday negotiated the distance from Dover to Ramsgate, about 20 miles, in 6h. 55m. as a training test for their proposed attempt to swim the English Channel together. Although their time was not a record, it was considered good in view of extremely adverse weather conditions along the coast.

CARDINALS RECALL McKECHNIE

ST. LOUIS. (AP)—President Samuel Breadon of the St. Louis National League Baseball Club, announced today that, effective tomorrow, William McKechnie now managing the Rochester Club of the International League will again take over the management of the Cardinals and that Manager William H. Southworth will be sent back to Rochester in the managerial rôle.

J. W. SWEETSER FILES ENTRY

NEW YORK (AP)—Jess W. Sweetser, formerly United States and British amateur golf champion, is to compete for the United States Amateur title in the tournament at Pebble Beach, Calif., Sept. 2 to 6. He has filed his entry along with 20 Americans and five British golfers. The list closes tonight.

PITCHER IS RELEASED

Herbert T. Bradley, Boston Red Sox pitcher who had been farmed out to Pittsfield of the Eastern League, has been released outright to the Canton club of the Central League.

TWO UPSETS AT CRESCENT A. C.

McCauliff Loses to Lewis and Kynaston Bows to E. R. Martin

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Two surprise results featured the third day of play in the metropolitan grass-court tennis championship at the Crescent Athletic Club Monday, when two of the leaders were eliminated by players of far lesser reputations.

First, Eugene H. McCauliff, who had replaced Kenneth B. Appel on the seeded list, was put out after a hard struggle by Richard Lewis, the former mentor of the junior tours, in which McCauliff was one of the participants. This match required three sets, all at 6—3. But an even greater surprise came later in the afternoon, when Percy L. Kynaston, 21 on the United States ranking list, and holder of several titles won this season, was eliminated by a local player of the home club, E. Ralph Martin, never ranked even in local lists, after winning earlier in the day from a generally known player, Dr. H. S. Harvitt. The score of Martin's victory was 6—1, 2—6, 6—3.

Another newcomer in the game, David N. Jones of Columbia University, a member of the freshman crew of that institution at Poughkeepsie, came within a game of defeating a former Columbia champion, Jerome Lang, in another match. But the player of greater experience used his service as a stop gap to prevent damage in the deciding set, and finally managed to break through for the set and match, 3—6, 6—1, 11—9.

The best performance of the day was staged by Dr. George King, who disposed of another local player, former champion of the Crescent Athletic Club, Lloyd K. Larson, with ease, 6—1, 6—1.

The third round was completed with the exception of one match, in which Sadakazu Onda of the Japanese Davis Cup team was leading by one set over Edward W. Burns when darkness prevented further play. This match will be completed Tuesday afternoon, and the balance of play devoted to the start of the Eastern Sectional Doubles, with J. Gilbert Hall and Frederic Mercur, and Benjamin F. Gorchakoff and Arthur Kussman, the intercollegiate title holders, as the leading pairs of the 32 teams drawn. The summary:

METROPOLITAN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round

Percy L. Kynaston defeated Dr. H. S. Harvitt, 6—3, 6—3.

Third Round

Gregory S. Mangin defeated Lamoin Heuser, 6—3, 10—8.

Edgar F. Dawson defeated Richard D. Lusch, 6—2, 3—6, 6—2.

Richard Lewis defeated Eugene H. McCauliff, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.

Dr. George King defeated Lloyd K. Larson, 6—1, 6—1.

E. Ralph Martin defeated Percy L. Kynaston, 6—1, 2—6, 6—3.

Edward W. Feibleman defeated Harold MacGuffin, 6—1, 8—6.

Jerome Lang defeated David N. Jones, 3—6, 6—1, 11—9.

COCHET-BOROTRA TO STAND BURDEN

Brugnon and Boussus May Take Part in Doubles

PARIS (AP)—Henri Cochet and Jean Borotra will stand the entire burden of defending the Davis Cup against the United States, Pierre Gillou, captain of the French team, informed the Associated Press Monday.

Acting upon the certainty that J. Rene Lacoste is definitely out of the challenge round Gillou said he had decided to play Cochet and Borotra in the singles, with the selection of the doubles combination depending upon the results of the first two singles matches Friday.

Although the French captain was noncommittal, it is believed that if France takes the two opening matches that Jacques B. Brugnon and Christian Boussus will participate in the doubles. Otherwise Cochet and Borotra, victorious over Tilden and Hunter last year, will oppose the American team.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	56	30	.651
Chicago	53	30	.639
New York	51	40	.560
St. Louis	43	45	.489
Brooklyn	39	43	.448
Philadelphia	36	50	.418
Boston	37	52	.416
Cincinnati	33	53	.384

RESULTS JULY 22

Pittsburgh 13, Brooklyn 3.

PITTSBURGH WINS EASILY

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Pittsburgh easily defeated Brooklyn here Monday by a score of 13 to 3. The winners made a total of 16 hits, which, coupled with four Brooklyn errors, brought about the 13 runs. Paul Waner hit a home run for the winners in the eighth inning. Pittsburgh now leads the league standing by a game and a half.

Score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	2	2	0	7	0	0	0	2	x	13	16	0
Brooklyn	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	10	4

Batteries — Brame and Hargreaves, Hemsley for Pittsburgh; A. Moore, Dudley, Ballou and Henline for Brooklyn. Losing pitcher—A. Moore. Umpires—Pfirman, Quigley and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 53m.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	61	38	.616
Toronto	56	45	.551
Montreal	52	49	.515
Baltimore	49	47	.510
Newark	49	49	.500
Reading	46	47	.495
Buffalo	47	53	.470
Jersey City	32	64	.333

RESULTS JULY 22

Toronto 3, Jersey City 1.
Rochester 6, Newark 5.
Baltimore 3, Montreal 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	65	24	.730
New York	53	33	.616
St. Louis	51	39	.567
Cleveland	45	43	.511
Detroit	45	45	.500
Washington	34	51	.400
Chicago	35	56	.385
Boston	26	63	.292

RESULT JULY 22

Cleveland-Philadelphia (postponed).

LAWLEY GETS CONTRACT

George Lawley & Son Corporation of Neponset has announced that a contract has been signed with a syndicate of members of the New York Yacht Club to build a 76-foot bronze sloop from designs drawn by Clinton H. Crane of New York. It was also stated that negotiations were pending for the building of a similar sloop from the designs of Professor George Owen, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for a Boston yachtsman.

RED SOX ENTERTAIN

Players in the City of Boston Park Department Baseball Leagues are to attend the baseball game at Fenway Park July 26 between the Boston Red Sox and Detroit Tigers at the invitation of President J. A. R. Quinn of the Boston Club.

Schooner Bagheera Winner of Chicago-Mackinac Trophy

Twenty-Second Race of the Chicago Yacht Club Most Successful One in Its History—Blue Moon Wins Mackinac Cup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACKINAC ISLAND—The most successful racing event ever completed in the long history of the Chicago Yacht Club, was climaxed here Monday, when Robert P. Benedict's powerful black and gold schooner Bagheera won the Chicago-Mackinac Trophy, and the trim little double-sticker Blue Moon, sailed by Harold T. Simmons, captured the old Mackinac Cup in the twenty-second annual race to Mackinac Island.

The two prizes are emblematic of supremacy in the cruising and racing divisions respectively of the 331-mile yachting classic, the longest fresh-water yacht race in the world. Benedict sailed under the Cruising Club of America colors and Simmons flew the burgee of the Jackson Park Yacht Club.

The winning Simmons entry also captured the Sheldon Clark-Aaron Deroy Trophy awarded to the yacht making the fastest time per mile on corrected time on the Bay View Yacht Club's Mackinac race and Chicago's both being held simultaneously starting from Port Huron and Chicago.

In the racing division the Karas Brothers' two-time Mackinac Cup winning sloop Siren won second prize, and the Columbia Yacht Club's fast yawl Patsy third.

Lew Williams' big schooner Elizabeth was next best to Bagheera among the cruisers and S. A. E. Pierce's schooner Quick Silver third.

Milwaukee yachtsmen registered among the prize winners when O. L. Dwight's scratch top-sail sloop Dorello took the special prize donated by the Islands City council to the first yacht crossing the finishing line. This beautiful white flier has been "first over the line" in this and past Mackinac races more often than all other entries in the race put together, but seems to be unable to establish a big enough lead to overcome the handicap given to smaller yachts.

Two of the most interesting features of the classic were the hard-fought battle between the two P-class sloops Joyant and Vagabond, and the schooner Tecumseh and yawl Illinois in the racing group. Joyant, sailed by H. C. Delisle, led Edward Purtell on Vagabond from the start to within 300 yards of the finish when Purtell established an overlap on Delisle and took the lead. A fortunate puff from offshore again put Joyant back into first before the line was reached and she crossed ahead of Vagabond by the close margin of 30 seconds. These yachts were never more than half a mile apart during the entire race.

Julian Armstrong on Tecumseh likewise raced nip and tuck with Illinois, sailed by A. H. Newman, and Tecumseh got the gun 16 seconds before her competitor.

The race was sailed under most ideal weather conditions. Head winds encountered at the start gave way three hours later to following light but steady breezes enabling the yachts to hold a perfect course. A bright and glorious moon in a cloudless sky both Saturday and Sunday nights permitted competing yachts to keep track of all moves made by their adversaries. The summary:

CRUISING DIVISION

Yacht, owner and club	Elapsed H M S	Corrected H M S
Bagheera, R. P. Benedict, Cruising Club of America	44 28 46	38 14 6
Elizabeth, Lew Williams, Chicago Yacht Club	46 22 55	39 53 33
Quick Silver, A. E. Pierce, Chicago Yacht Club	52 58 35	43 16 30
Malabar VI, H. T. Randall, Chicago Yacht Club	53 26 46	47 24 23
Kayoshk II, G. M. Jones, Chicago Yacht Club	Did not finish in time allowance	
Hilliar, R. R. Schadellee, Chicago Yacht Club	Did not finihs in time allowance	
Victory, C. A. Norberg, Columbia Yacht Club	Did not finish in time allowance	
Gesine, John Schuette, Milwaukee Yacht Club	Did not finish in time allowance	
Wendameen, P. L. Moreaux, Chicago Yacht Club	Did not finish in time allowance	
Siesta, L. W. Johnson	Did not finish in time allowance	

RACING DIVISION

Yacht, owner and club	Elapsed H M S	Corrected H M S
Dorello, O. L. Dwight, Milwaukee Yacht Club	43 6 6	43 6 6
Joyant, H. C. Delisle, Chicago Yacht Club	43 32 56	42 14 21
Vagabond, E. A. Purtell, Milwaukee Yacht Club	43 33 12	41 33 57
Tecumseh, Julian Armstrong, Chicago A. A.	46 3 19	43 39 33
Illinois, A. H. Newman, Chicago Yacht Club	46 3 35	43 36 56
Siren, Karas Brothers, Chicago Yacht Club	46 52 22	*41 14 8
Blue Moon, H. T. Simmons, Jackson Park Yacht Club	47 18 18	†49 46 52
Patsy, Dr. W. F. Hewitt, Columbia Yacht Club	48 7 28	‡41 28 6
Princess, E. Jedozykowiski, Jackson Park Yacht Club	48 15 55	42 46 5
Sinbad, F. H. Byrne, Columbia Yacht Club	Did not finish in time allowance	
Freya, Benjamin Carpenter, Chicago Yacht Club	Did not finish in time allowance	

†Winner. *Second. ‡Third.

Commodore Thomas P. Archer broke all previous records when his beautiful yawl Barbette crossed the line first, a winner in the Detroit Bay View Yacht Club's fifth annual race to Mackinac Island. Barbette was sent over the 240 miles from Port Huron to the island in the remarkable time of 40h. 53m. 25s. Her allowance further reduced this to a corrected racing of 40h. 3m. 7s. The previous record established last year by the schooner Viking was 53h. 21m.

The Detroit Yacht Club schooner Suez II, sailed by H. M. Grant, was second, and A. E. Dino's ketch Grace, of Erie Yacht Club, got third place.

Thirteen yachts flying the colors of Cleveland, Bay View, Bay City, Erie and Detroit yacht clubs participated in the event and, like the Chicago fleet, experienced ideal cruising conditions during the entire race.

By crossing the line first and winning also on corrected time, Commodore Archer wins the Aaron Deroy Perpetual Trophy for lowest corrected time, and the Mackinac Island Trophy for the first boat in. The Grant entry, Suez II, captured the R. G. Yerkes Perpetual Trophy given to the schooner getting the lowest corrected time and trophies given to other winners include bronze flags and plaques. The summary:

Yacht, owner and club	Elapsed H M S	Corrected H M S
Barbette, T. P. Archer, Bay View Yacht Club	40 53 25	40 3 7
Suez II, H. M. Grant, Detroit Yacht Club	41 47 50	41 47 50
Grace, A. E. Denis, Erie Yacht Club	45 39	41 9 3
Sauk, H. S. Smith, Bay City Yacht Club	45 48 5	41 52 36
Nawanna, W. A. Maher, Bay View Yacht Club	45 25 46	41 59 6
Viking, T. B. Farnsworth, Bay View Yacht Club	46 50 13	42 1 12
Melody, R. A. Bell, Bay View Yacht Club	47 3 32	44 6 19
Sea Horse, Alfred Huss, Bay City Yacht Club	47 29 48	43 29 7
Urchin, Alger Sheldon, Bay View Yacht Club	49 52 36	44 3 38
Silhouette, Owen-Ford Syndicate, Bay View Yacht Club	49 35 5	46 21 55
Charlyn, P. C. Williamson, Bay View Yacht Club	49 54 20	45 39 13
Kittiwak, McMath-Kales Syndicate, Bay View Yacht Club		Not in
Fanshawe, S. Gardner, Cleveland Yacht Club		Not in

SANDS POINT WINS IN OVERTIME GAME

Defeats Roslyn, 11 to 10, With Hitchcock Starring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I.—With Thomas Hitchcock Jr., playing the finest kind of polo the Sands Point polo four defeated Roslyn in one of the hardest-fought and most exciting polo games seen on International Field this year, 11 to 10. It took an extra chukker to determine the winner, as the score was tied at 10-all at the conclusion of the regulation period.

The two teams gave an exhibition of hard and fast riding that would have done justice to an international match. Conditions were ideal for playing the game and players and ponies took full advantage of their opportunities.

Sands Point took a lead and appeared to have the game well in hand when it scored four goals in the third chukker to make the score 7 to 2 in its favor; but Roslyn made two in the fourth and four in the fifth to take the lead, 8 to 7. Sands Point again took the lead by scoring two in the seventh and the game was tied up when it scored one in the eighth while Roslyn scored two.

An extra chukker was decided upon with the game ending as soon as one of the teams scored. Hitchcock proved to be the player of the hour, as he pounced on the ball inside of half a minute after it was thrown out and drove it home. The summary:

SANDS POINT	ROSLYN
No. 1—E. C. Pedley	C. V. Whitney
No. 2—T. Hitchcock Jr.	E. A. S. Hopping
No. 3—Malcolm Stevenson	W. A. Harriman
Back—George Pope	J. C. Cowdin

Score—Sands Point 11, Roslyn 10. Goals—Hitchcock 4, Pedley 3, Pope 3, Stevenson for Sands Point; Whitney 4, Hopping 4, Harriman 2, for Roslyn. Referee—J. C. Coley. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers and one 35s. overtime period.

LEE HOMESTEAD NOW OWNED BY FOUNDATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Stratford Hall, birthplace of General Lee, has passed from the ownership of individuals to that of the Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation. The transfer was made at simple ceremonies, at which were present representatives of the foundation from the north, east, south and west.

Plans of the foundation, for its restoration and maintenance, also were made public, as was the list of states so far contributing to the first payment of $50,000 on the $240,000 purchase price, which was made Friday. Approximately $10,000 of the payment was raised in the city of Richmond.

NEW WORLD'S RELAY RECORD IS CLAIMED

BRESLAU, Germany (AP)—A new world's record of 40.8s. for the 400-meter relay was claimed Monday by the Charlottenburg Sport Club, competing in the German national track and field championships.

The team, anchored by Helmut Keornig, Olympic star, also included Grosser, Nathan and Schloesske.

The Entracht Club of Frankfort, which finished second, was clocked in 40.9s.

The listed world's record for the 400-meter relay is 41s. and shared by three quartets, two American and one German. The time first was set in the 1924 Olympics at Paris by the American combination of Murchison Clark, Hussy and Leconey, equaled in the American championships of 1927 by the Newark A. C. team of Bowman, Pappas, Currie and Cumming, also by a German team in 1928.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	54	38	.587
New Orleans	53	42	.558
Atlanta	52	44	.542
Nashville	50	46	.521
Memphis	50	47	.515
Little Rock	43	55	.439
Chattanooga	39	52	.429
Mobile	38	55	.409

RESULTS JULY 22

Chattanooga 7, Mobile 6.
Little Rock 9, Birmingham 5.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

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LAMB DEFENDS HIS CANADIAN TITLE

Scores 142 for 36 Holes of Medal Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que.—Playing in the competition for the second time, W. Lamb, the youthful professional of the Uplands Club of Toronto, successfully defended his Canadian P. G. A. title here on Monday by turning in a score of 142 for 36 holes medal play over the par 71 Laval-sur-la-Lac course. This enabled him to finish three strokes in front of Arthur Hulbert of Thornhill, another Toronto Club, who in turn was two ahead of Robert Cunningham of Mississauga, and R. Burns of Hampstead.

Lamb was the only player in the field of some 50-odd professionals to break 70 in the morning round, his 69 being one stroke better than Hulbert's 70 and three in front of W. Spittal, and in the afternoon the champion, with a 73, was only one stroke behind the low scorer, Burns. The scores of the leaders were:

Player Club	Out	In	Ttl.
W. Lamb, Uplands	69	73	142
A. J. Hulbert, Thornhill	70	75	145
R. Cunningham, Mississauga	73	74	147
R. Burns, Hampstead	75	72	147
C. R. Murray, Royal Montreal	73	76	149
E. Wakelam, Brockville	76	73	149
W. Spittal, Oakdale	72	79	151
J. R. Brown, Summerlea	76	76	152
A. F. McPherson, Marlborough	80	73	153
J. Johnstone, Rosedale	77	76	153
J. R. Anderson, Grand Mere	75	78	153
J. R. Williams, Moncton, N. B.	78	76	154
K. Marsh, London Hunt	81	73	154
R. H. Green, Kingston	80	74	154
R. Mackenzie, Elm Ridge	74	80	154
W. C. Grant, Forest Hills	78	76	154
G. L. Cuming, Toronto Ladies	80	78	158
Bert Tew, Lake Shore	75	81	156
F. E. Lock, St Andrews	81	75	156
A. H. Murray, Beaconsfield	80	76	156
George Elder, Whitlock	76	81	157
Fred Hunt, Brantford	78	79	157
Nicol Thompson, Hamilton	78	79	157
A. E. Cruttenden, Summit	80	78	158
Andrew Kay, Lambton	76	82	158
J. Roberts, Oshawa	80	79	159

FORRESTER AND LESTER WIN

MONTAUK POINT, N. Y. (AP)—Jack Forrester, Hackensack professional, and Robert Lester of Essex County, N. J., captured the first annual Montauk Point pro-amateur golf tournament, Monday. They scored a best ball of 125 for the 36 holes, one of the lowest scores ever recorded in similar tournaments. The New Jersey combination scored a best ball of 64 in the first round and then added a brilliant 61 in the second round for their winning total.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

WE HAVE openings for several women agenes who are really intelligent. Too intelligent, for example, to believe all this misrepresentation about making $50,000 in 6 months and 43 minutes. To such women we offer a chance to sell finest foundation garments for a New England concern of sound financial standing, headed by a woman style authority. Exceptionally high commissions and generous bonus plan. A simple practical plan of selling, plus unusually attractive printed material, enable capable women to earn $2000 and more a year, depending entirely upon their own ability. If you are interested, write GRACE GRAHAM COMPANY, Dept. 8B37, Springfield, Mass.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE, nursery, near New York City, growing evergreens, trees, shrubs and perennials. Business has substantially increased each year. No mortgages. A clean, pleasant and profitable business. Will sell for a fraction of price of stock and equipment. Necessary cash $100,000. Buyer should be business man rather than nurseryman. Box T-12, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

OAKLAND, CALIF.—100-car garage, under present ownership 9 years; in business district, near transportation, hotels; one of best leases in city; trade established; to sell at inventory, about $6000. KEY ROUTE GARAGE, 2212 San Pablo Ave.

DOGS FOR SALE

PAIR of prize winning Schnauzer puppies, males, nine months old, by imported champion sire; ideal companions, very intelligent, kindly and affectionate, vigorous and healthy. Will sell separately but for less if both go to same home. G-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000 —The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 19 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

House-in-the-Pines
16 FUSTING AVE., CATONSVILLE, MD.
Established 1905. For those desiring rest or experienced care in a harmonious, helpful home atmosphere; State license. Tel. Catonsville 333.
Virginia Threadgill Edith M. Emmons

SHADOW LAWN
Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

Tenacre Inc.
TEL. PRINCETON 755
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVES

ADVERTISING Representative, eastern territory with headquarters New York City; agency and publishing experience; now and for 9 years manager eastern office; desire connection with publication offering increasing opportunity. Box J-10, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

RANCH FOR RENT

Large Dairy and Chicken Ranch
50 acres, 5 miles from Petaluma, California, in heart of poultry industry of the West; capacity 20,000 hens, 10,000 chicks; dairy equipment for 15 cows; good water supply, electricity; transportation highway or electric railroad to Petaluma, where rail and water meet; splendid modern residence; suitable for company, corporation or individual with sufficient means. Address WOODLEY BATES SMITH, 219 Kentucky St., Petaluma, Calif.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Good Opportunity for Women
Agents in every community to sell our imported costume jewelry and leather novelties; consignments of stock sent; no expense except express; unusually liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 West 42nd St., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SALES training man, with exceptional record of success, is available; extension or group meetings or combination; principal experience in oil industry. T-25, The Christian Science Monitor, 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.—Young man, English, desires position as butler, valet, or care of gentleman; will go anywhere. ALBERT E. WAKEHAM, 14 East Sola St.

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

HOSIERY representatives enjoy good commissions selling hosiery to friends. Write ALICE LACAILLE, 116 West 65th, Room 401, N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Back Bay, Opposite Art Museum—Small suites, $42 up. Apply office, 454 Huntington Avenue.

LEALAND APARTMENTS
New, modern and centrally located. Tourists accommodated.
1475 MANSFIELD STREET
MONTREAL, CANADA

NEW YORK CITY, 50 West 67th (Apartment 7B)—Modern cooperative apartment, 4 outside rooms; unfurnished; kitchen; rent 2 years or longer. See Superintendent.

N. Y. C., 17 West 95th St.—Beautiful unfurnished apartments; all modern improvements; steam heat, parquet floors; convenient all transportation; $65 monthly. Riverside 2851.

PHILADELPHIA, 19th and Walnut Streets—Spacious rooms, furnished or unfurnished; 3 rooms and bath; $65 up. I. S. GROSSMAN, 127 S. 18th St., Philadelphia.

RIVERTON, N. J., Philadelphia Suburb—Five rooms, porch, $55; six rooms, $70; two rooms, bath furnished, $55; all conveniences, overlooking Delaware River. Phone 714.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

LADY with 7-passenger Cadillac sedan cheerfully offers her services to those desiring long or short trips; 12 years' driving experience. CARRIE F. ESTABROOK, 37 Nathan Road, Newton Center, Mass. Tel. Center Newton 4009.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

CADILLAC (Model 341-B), 2 passenger coupé, rumble seat, 1929, driven under 4000 miles; passing of owner necessitates disposal. Tel. Hancock 7495 (Boston).

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Established antique business in heart of town; million tourists here in year; most unique tea room could be conducted with shop. COX'S ANTIQUE SHOP, Gettysburg, Pa.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

TO LET—Cottage in pines on shore of lake; 2 or 3 adults; reasonable terms. Box 169, West Dennis, Mass.

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GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone for appointment. Endicott 8460
Apt. 3, NEW YORK CITY

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

FLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
High-class domestic help. 1437 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. Mansfield 7632.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115 St. Cathedral 3351. New York City.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references.
2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2856

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MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. CORT. 1554

MRS. J. E. CURTISS
Formerly Manager Employment Dept., Remington Typewriter Co.
MRS. M. B. BRADLEY, Associate
EMPLOYMENT SPECIALISTS
158 West 45th Street Bryant 8835

PEACE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, INC.
Formerly Samuel Peace, Inc.
A well-established, intelligent service for people desiring office connections.
Room 501, 17 John St., N. Y. C. Cort. 7847

Huntington Employment Service
Mercantile and Domestic Help
122 Mass. Ave., Boston Kenmore 0331

A.B.C. REGISTRY (EMPLOYMENT AGENCY)
For Reliable Attendants
Edgecombe 1772 New York City

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NEW JERSEY ACREAGE—103 acres of rolling land in Monmouth County, suitable to fruit or nursery business; no buildings; near highways Nos. 33 and 25; terms and mortgage arranged. POMEROY, 543 Madison Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.

FLOORING

PARQUET floors laid any design, old floors scraped and refinished; first-class work guaranteed. T. NELSON, 5324 Ave. M, Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone Navarre 8472.

GARAGES

A SMALL garage where you will feel welcome and at home; storage daily, weekly, monthly. MOTOR CAR GARAGE, 338 Newbury Street, Cor. Mass. Ave., Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

PHILADELPHIA—Architectural draftsman with at least 10 years' experience on practical working drawings and detailing. Give full information of experience, salary desired, and reference. Box L-4, The Christian Science Monitor, 902 Fox Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

A MOTHER'S helper, must be capable and responsible; a good home for right person; small family. Wilmington 881. MRS. L. M. HARRIMAN, North Wilmington, Mass.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

COLLINGSWOOD, NEW JERSEY, 10 Frazer Avenue—Ladies; cases given individual attention; 42 years' experience.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Harrison, 3815 Chestnut St.—2, 3 and 4-room efficiency suites; moderate rental to desirable tenants; reference. C. H. SHERMERHORN, Jr. Evergreen 5186.

HOUSES TO LET

WOODMERE, L. I.—11-room house, 3 baths; ½ acre; near beach, 30 minutes from New York; $3000 a year. ZOBEL, Hotel Mayflower, 15 Central Park West, N. Y. C. Columbus 0060.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 3053.

MILLINERY

HAT CRAFT STUDIO
Hats made to order and remodelled
Apt. 5 E, 49 W. 57th St., New York City
Telephone Plaza 5242

MOVING AND STORAGE

LONG-DISTANCE moving anywhere; house-to-house moving, packing, shipping, storing; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. NEW ENGLAND AUTO VAN CO., 423 Brookline Ave., Boston. Aspinwall 2907; Uni. 9847-W.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner will rent part time very attractive office. Room 1201, 18 E. 41st St. Telephone Lexington 1798.

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INTERIOR and exterior work of highest grade; paperhanging, kalsomining; estimates cheerfully given. R. WHITE & CO., 21 Winchester St., Brookline. Tel. Regent 1983-M.

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GREENWICH, CONN.
Rest home, cheerful, charming atmosphere, open fires; best home table and service; attention if desired; 45 minutes by express from New York; 5 minutes' walk from station; opposite church; 2 blocks from shops yet quiet; high elevation. Telephone 3770 Greenwich, Conn., or write for particulars, 303 Milbank Avenue.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Sunshine Cottage; ideal surroundings; near Mirror Lake; mountain scenery; restful home atmosphere; excellent table; rates, $22 to $28 weekly. Box 294.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study, and recreation.
Phone Ronkonkoma 16

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Consult

Cole & Co. Smith
Wellesley Hills Square Wel. 0583

WESTPORT, CONN.—For sale, small woodland bungalow; furnished, all improvements; convenient station and beach. LLOYD, 680 Fifth Ave., New York City. Circle 2546.

REAL ESTATE (Continued)

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REALTORS
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BUILT for air and sunshine; piped fresh and salt water water; unsurpassed ocean views; beautiful pines; exclusive colony; $4200. Pictures, details, Box 13, MacMahan, Me.

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Accommodation and Home Cooking
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NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.
Ph. 2299-J (Near Spanish Aero Car)

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ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes.
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BOSTON—Delightful front room, modern apartment; month of August; $60; vicinity church. 345 Commonwealth Ave., Apartment 5. Back Bay 3809.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—New 550-room hotel for men and women; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, roof solariums; excellent view of New York harbor; light airy rooms, $10 to $25 weekly. HOTEL PIERREPONT, Pierrepont and Hicks Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MENDHAM, N. J.—Pleasant ride, 7 miles west of Morristown en route to Delaware Water Gap; private home; exceptional surroundings; tourists. MRS. M. P. FILER, phone Mendham 196.

NEW YORK CITY, 515 West 110th St.—Exceptional double outside; running water; $12, $14; single, private bath, $9 (7A).

NEW YORK CITY, 251 West 87th St. (76)—Quiet, attractive light rooms, running water, suitable 1, 2 persons. Schuyler 3481.

N. Y. C., West 55th St.—Desirable room in attractive apartment; exceptional opportunity. Phone for appointment. Circle 7897.

NEW YORK CITY, 202 West 86th—Rooms with lavatory, $12, $8, $6; elevator apartment; excellent location; 6-W; ROUZEE.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., 424 Seventh St.—Comfortable sunny rooms in private quiet home; private garage. Phone 2878.

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THE RIDEAU, central high-class residence; cool restful rooms; standard rates.
MRS. BROOKS
1518 Mackay Street, Montreal, Que.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BUSINESS MAN, European and American experience; commercial, financial and secretarial; thorough knowledge several languages. J-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PRIVATE Colored chauffeur desires position; references. Address 12 Fairweather St., Roxbury, Mass. RAYMOND OSBORNE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT with a record of 14 years of unusual achievement as corporation accountant in manufacturing and retail business, capable of installing office systems, wishes a position in New York City as chief accountant and treasurer or office manager; desirous of continuously proving capabilities. Address Box N 46, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER, experienced, active; willing to travel. Phone Park Ridge 200-J. Box 121, Montvale, N. J.

ENGLISH teacher, musical, violin, requires any kind of work; going Toronto Sept. 1. Box K-2282, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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Dirigo House Long Island, Me. On Casco Bay
Pleasant, homelike, restful; numerous recreations, amusements; churches. Rates Moderate, Booklet.
THE MISSES PERRY

DODGE INN—A quiet place for rest and study; excellent table, pleasant rooms; $21 per week, $4 per day; in the Shawangunk Mountains, 84 miles from New York (ninth season). MRS. E. E. AVERY, Rock Hill, N. Y.

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Fresh Vegetables—Airy Rooms, Good Beds
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Opportunity for rest and study—Rates Moder. to Mr MATT KIMBALL, Lakeport, N. H. R. F. D. 5

PENNICHUCK FARM—A quiet farm home among the pine woods; electricity and bath. For particulars and photographs write MRS. L. WILLOUGHBY, Brookline, N. H.

ROSE LAWN FARMS—A mountain home, with every city convenience; country advantage, refined surroundings, quiet and restful. MRS. M. G. MOORE, Adamstown, Pa.

THE "MOUNT AIRY HOMESTEAD"
Inexpensive as well as enjoyable.
Write Box 222, Bernardsville, N. J.

WANTED—Few guests desiring quiet, restful, homelike place in country; pleasant room; good American food; moderate rates. THE PINELAND, Englishtown, N. J.

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New London, N. H.
Rates $18.00—$30.00 per week
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Ontario

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Ontario

OTTAWA (Continued)

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The NEW Idea in Underdress Comfort
"Kickernicks" give a new underdress ease—a new sense of the luxurious—a new smartness. "Kickernicks" are a sensibly priced lingerie.
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.



Who: GRINLING GIBBONS.

Where: England.

When: Seventeenth to eighteenth centuries.

Why famous: An English wood-carver, one of the cleverest who ever lived. Some say he was born in Holland and of Dutch parentage, others that he was English-born. However, he appeared for the first time in London soon after the Great Fire of 1666. And it would have been impossible for him to have chosen a more auspicious moment; for, following the destruction of many churches, public and private buildings, architects and decorators had more work than they could well handle. It was the diarist, Evelyn, who first discovered by a fortunate chance the genius of the young Gibbons and offered to make him "knowne to some greate man, for that I believed it might turn to his profit." The "greate man" to whom Evelyn referred was King Charles II, who took Gibbons at once into the royal employ.

Gibbons executed some commissions for statues, but his fame rests firmly upon his wood carvings. They may still be seen today in many obscure little parish churches in the City proper, as well as in the chapel at Windsor Castle, in the choir of St. Paul's Cathedral, and in certain great country houses, such as Chatsworth, Burleigh and Petworth. Gibbons liked best to carve fruits, birds and foliage, the most exquisite laces and clusters of loosely hung flowers. One marvels at their intricacy, their delicate grace, their wondrous likeness to nature. According to Horace Walpole, Gibbons once carved a pot of flowers in wood, which he set on his window sill, then enjoyed the astonishment of the passers-by when they saw the flowers quiver with the motion of the heavy coaches which rumbled over the cobbles. He delighted to cause those carved flowers of his to sway on their slender stems. And we have Walpole's word for it that no man before Gibbons had "ever given to wood the loose and airy lightness of flowers, or linked together the various productions of the elements with a free disorder natural to each species."

The Monitor Reader

These Questions are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. **How many foreign nations have lodged formal protests against proposed increases in the United States tariff?—*Editorial*** 20
2. **How much of the earth's surface is capable of producing crops?—*Odds and Ends*** 20
3. **How much, according to Dr. Doran, does prohibition pay for every dollar spent for enforcement?—*Letter*** 20
4. **In what curious manner did Abraham Lincoln once buy a "Life of George Washington"?—*Home Forum*** 20
5. **Does history reveal a Dick Whittington, an abused lad with a cat, as having been made Lord Mayor of London?—*One Minute Biography*** 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Tributary

Probably one's first thought in connection with this word relates to streams which flow into larger lakes or rivers. But if we look back we find that this is the meaning farthest removed from—although plainly related to—the root word, the Latin *tribus*, "tribe."

This word goes back to the time when larger tribes were dependent on many smaller ones for aid, supplies, etc., and when these small tribes gladly exchanged such commodities for the security and protection assured by the larger ones. (The Latin verb *tribuere* meant "to pay, allot, bestow.") Hence the word "tributary," as a noun, denotes one who pays tribute, a stated sum of money or other offering, and as an adjective it is equivaleut to "auxiliary" or "contributory."

In its widest sense, then, anything tributary is that which brings accretions to the larger body, whether it be of money, of strength, or of other supplies. A tributary is, in general thought, a dependent, a subordinate, both literally and figuratively, yet how important to the welfare of the whole these subordinates are. Their contributions are often absolutely necessary to the continuation of the larger source, and, as with streams, may freshen the whole body.

Accent the first syllable of trib'-u-ta-ry. Sound *i* as in *bib*, *u* as in *unite*, *a* as in *senate*, *y* as *i* in *it*.

"The English language is a sea which receives tributaries from every region."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

A Quotation for Today

DO NOT forget that your strength for every conflict depends on your being girded for each as it comes, and never being careless or weary.
—E. B. HALL

Odds and Ends

The Latest "Largest"
For a number of years American railroads have been vying with one another for the honor of having the largest locomotive. The latest "largest," built for the Northern Pacific Railroad, is three times the length of a standard freight car.

Declaration of Independence
Although the Declaration of Independence was adopted July 4, 1776, it was not proclaimed officially until July 8.

Abandoned Jail
The jail at Crown Point Center, N. Y., having been abandoned, it is now being remodeled as a residence by one of the citizens.

Little Italy
New York City has more Italians than any city in Italy.

Ford's Bibles
Henry Ford keeps a Bible in every room in his house.

Small Beginnings
Out of the purchase of a Navajo Indian shirt by George C. Heye, grew the Museum of the American Indian in New York.

Telephone Calls
It is estimated that the average person in the United States makes 185 telephone calls annually.

Interest
The sum of $50,000 invested at 6 per cent would yield a daily income of $8.22.

Rune Stones
Rune stones dug up at Lund, Sweden, puzzled archæologists until it was found they were a hoax.

Cork
It would appear that cork was first used for bottle stoppers about 1700.

South Carolina's Statute
In the State of South Carolina no causes for divorce are recognized.

The Children's Corner

The Story of James, the Little Cat

LAST week, when I wrote my first letter to the Monitor, I was so excited about it that I quite forgot to say anything about myself, and the place I live in.

My name is James, but they all call me Jimmy. I live in England in a very big house where a number of grownups live together. They call themselves the "Residents," and it seemed such a funny name when I heard it first. We little cats have each a different name, but grownups do things differently sometimes.

Before I came to this house I used to live in a little cottage with several other cats and many children round about me, so when I arrived here I thought it was a very strange place to be in, and it took me a long time to explore it and get well acquainted with it.

Big Friend, who is writing what I am telling you, is one of the Residents in my house. When I first came no one seemed to take any notice of me—these grownups are such busy people you see, they don't always have time to think of little cats—so I just had to get on the best way I could.

I soon found out that when a big bell went all the doors along the corridors would open, and out to the dining room would go the Residents. So I decided to follow them and see what happened. After a good look round I found a lovely observation post on the top of the piano. I had not sat there very long before several Residents came to shake hands with me, saying in a friendly way, "How do you do, Jimmy," and, would you believe it, one of them gave me some milk in a little saucer—such good milk, too! But I heard another one say something about cats not being fed in a dining room, so I hurried on as fast as I could before they took the saucer away from me, because I did not want to waste any of that good milk.

The one who had given it to me said, "Now, Jimmy, you come upstairs with me, and I will show you my room."

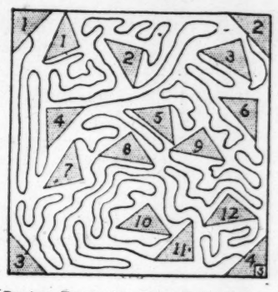
When we reached Big Friend's room I jumped at once on the window sill, and had such an interesting time watching people getting in and off the car; some of them came into the house and others went out of the house.

After a little while the friend who had invited me to her room said, "Well, well, Jimmy, would you like a little more milk?" I jumped down quickly saying, "Oh, yes, I should." And when I had finished I turned round to say thank you, and my friend said, "Jimmy, you are a dear little cat, and I will invite you to my room again because you are my little friend. Remember you have a big friend in this room, so come again and visit me."

So you see, though she is one of the Residents, she also has another name, Big Friend. I think it is a lovely name; I wish everybody would be called by that name, and I was so pleased that I jumped and jumped and jumped over and over again all round the room. You see that was my way of saying thank you to Big Friend. Of course, little boys and girls do it in a different way, but little cats are not the same, and that was my very best way and I wanted to do my very best for Big Friend.

So that was how everything began, and if you like I will tell you more of the things a little cat who lives in a big house can do. Jimmy.

Triangle Puzzle



Routes From the Four Triangles in the Corners Each Pass Through Three Numbered Triangles. Which Route Gives the Largest Total?

Answer to "What Proverb?": "Half a loaf is better than no bread."

Brevities

Trinidad Picketwire: Natural scientists have found a prehistoric animal with joints that worked both ways. Probably one of nature's attempts to produce a creature that could get into a union suit in an upper berth.

London Opinion: New roads are being laid in North London. We presume that when they are completed the drainage, electricity, gas, telephone and water people will reopen them in alphabetical order.

Life: Life in an apartment holds many surprises. Perhaps the greatest is when you try to turn off your radio, and find that for the past hour you have been listening to the set next door.

Indianapolis News: The announcement that the well-dressed man will wear suspenders may be a great comfort to a good many fellows who have been doing so anyhow.

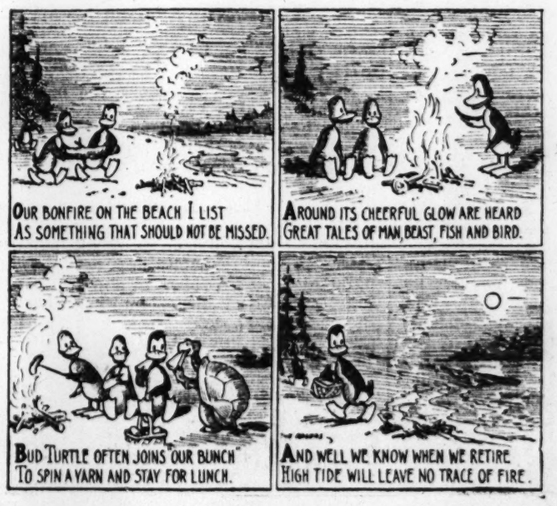
Kansas City Star: A music typewriter has been invented, and although it is not yet in general use, we suspect several of the current hits might have been marked, "Dictated but not read."

San Francisco Chronicle: One reason why a great man seems so great is because some nobody writes such excellent speeches for him.

Detroit News: Vacation time also gives parents a chance to learn why teachers require three months of it.

Calgary Herald: Some powder goes off with a bang; some goes on with a puff.

The Adventures of Waddles



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



The Motor Samaritan

Nipomo, Calif.

THE car stopped with a snap, and it was found that a spring was broken and the brakes locked so that the car could not be budged from the direct line of travel. Something must be done and at once, but what to do was the question. The last garage had been passed some distance back.

Two members of the little family started on the backward tramp to see if help could be found, while two, the mother and young daughter, remained to warn motorists from both directions of the menace of the stalled car.

Then came the Samaritan and neighbor! He drove a shining new roadster, trimmed with many lights; he dashed ahead of the car and stopped so quickly that the watchers were taken unawares. After a moment of questioning, he dashed down the road to bring back the other members of the family. He assured them that no help could be had at any of the garages that evening (it was Sunday, and late), but after taking a look at the car, he stated that although he was a rancher and not a garage man, he believed he could fix the car so that it would take the family home.

"Oh, but our home is 400 miles away!" they told him.

To keep the story within due limits it can only be stated that this young man made four trips to his ranch home at different intervals for some small item of supply or equipment, that it took two hours of the hardest work underneath the car before he finally called the job finished and instructed the weary ones to start out.

After driving about half a mile, he drew up beside them and said it would not do. Then he began the undoing of much that had been done—and it was after midnight before the task was completed. And even then, after the good nights were over, he drove close behind them for about two miles, until they saw him flashing a swift turn toward home.

For all this not one cent would this specialist in neighborliness accept. And on drove the family, every member grateful that there had been provided for them "a table in the wilderness."

Starting Right

Okmulgee, Okla.

ALTHOUGH busily engaged in last-minute preparations for a journey, a woman entered a charitable institution and during the brief conversation gave some valuable information about trips that is worth passing on.

She said, "We are leaving Friday and I wish to leave this check with you to be used where needed." The office attendant promised distribution of the $50 where it would do the most good and expressed appreciation of the woman's thoughtfulness.

Her modest reply was, "I like to start my trips by doing something nice or helping someone before I leave."

The office worker no longer wondered why so many good things had come to the little unassuming woman. The secret was out. She had always started right.

In Lighter Vein

His Viewpoint

"Now, Herbert, how many seasons are there?"

"Two."

"Only two? Name them."

"Cricket and football."—*Strand.*



Passing Show

Maid (who has left a note in the empty bottle asking for a quart instead of the usual pint): "Didn't you get my note first thing this morning?"

Young Milkman (who thought he had made an impression): "I did, miss, but I didn't like to read it till I got home."

Time Test

Bill: "What makes you think ancient buildings are of so much better construction than the modern homes?"

Jim: "Well, for one thing they've lasted longer."—*Vancouver Province.*

Her Choice

He: "Would you like a small diamond or a large rhinestone?"

She: "Yes, I'd love them, George."—*Life.*

An Exception

Teacher: "Light travels far faster than sound."

Willie: "Not at some of the talkies, Teacher."

Restraint

"Well, do you want a meal bad enough to work for it?"

"I'm just hungry, madam, not desperate."—*Daily Oklahoman.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

France Ratifies

FRANCE is to be unreservedly felicitated on its ratification of the debt accords. Raymond Poincaré has again demonstrated himself to be an indomitable statesman, sparing no effort when the vital interests of his country are at stake, and giving a leadership that is unsurpassed by any European politician.

Those who watched his masterly strategy, his perseverance against the most disheartening opposition, his patience, his thoroughness, his authority, his magnificent gifts of exposition will have still higher admiration for his oft-proven qualities of intellectual integrity, political ability and unswerving patriotism. His task was one of the greatest tasks ever imposed upon a Premier, but he fulfilled it splendidly.

In the concluding stages of an arduous debate he was compelled to absent himself after speaking uninterruptedly throughout a number of sessions. Fortunately, Aristide Briand was ready to take his place, and it was the persuasive eloquence of France's great orator which eventually carried the day for financial rectitude.

The majority in favor of ratification was small but sufficient. There are no reservations in the text of the law. Such reservation as was made is purely for the guidance of the French Government, and does not, according to international law, officially concern the United States.

The French sentiment that if Germany defaults France should not be pressed for payment is strong. It has, indeed, much validity. The Young commission virtually recognized it when it based its demands on Germany on allied needs. Germany itself recognized that it must provide France and other countries with the sums required to pay their debts. But this recognition logically left France no option but to ratify the accords. France could not accept the Young plan, with its promise of German payments for a specific purpose, and later evade that purpose.

Many Frenchmen are troubled by the thought that Germany may hereafter cease payments. They ask if, in that event, the United States would still expect France to pay. The answer is simple. The cessation of German payments would bring about a new situation. It would be necessary to reconsider the German debt. At that moment it would be impossible to refuse to reconsider France's position. Although the two subjects are nominally unconnected they obviously depend in fact on each other.

But it is unnecessary to discuss such hypotheses in advance. Presumably, as a consequence of the Young plan, a portion of the German debt will be commercialized. The institution of an international bank will regularize the payments. There is a well-founded hope that further difficulties will not arise, that the whole matter will be removed from the political to the economic plane. If perchance there is a miscalculation, or perchance there is a breakdown, it is certain that the problem of international indebtedness will again be approached fairly.

In the meantime the French decision is undoubtedly calculated to dispel mutual misunderstandings. It is an important contribution to good relations inasmuch as it vindicates respect for international agreements. France deserves and receives the world's thanks.

Next Step in Indian Independence

THE visit which Lord Irwin, the Viceroy of India, is making to England marks further progress toward the momentous decision as to the next step which is to be taken in the evolution toward self-government in India. Till recently it has been an inflexible rule that the Viceroy could not return to Europe during the five years of his office. That rule was first broken by Lord Reading. Lord Irwin's visit is officially explained as being prompted by a desire for a holiday. But it requires no great political penetration to realize that it also has a close connection with the deliberations of the Simon Commission and the fact that decisions of the utmost importance will have to be taken soon after the publication of the report.

At the present time the Simon Commission is endeavoring to digest the immense mass of evidence which was presented to it during its two visits to India. It is also taking counsel with the committees appointed by the Indian legislatures and Government to come to London to deliberate with it.

It is not likely that Lord Irwin will concern himself with the proceedings of the Simon Commission. As executive head of the Indian Government he is probably much more concerned with the course of events during this protracted period of deliberation and discussion. About a year ago the Hindu Nationalist leaders put forward their own demands. They were that there should immediately be established in India the same kind of government as exists in Canada or Australia—what is known as Dominion Home Rule. This proposal has been rejected by the more moderate sections of Indian opinion, on the ground that it is quite impracticable; by almost the whole of Muhammadan opinion, on the ground that it would leave the Moslems under the domination of the Hindus, and by the native rulers, who govern one-third of the territory of India, on the ground that they are not prepared in any way to come under the control of any all-India government.

Yet the Indian Nationalist Party, with Mahatma Gandhi's approval, has proclaimed a mass non-cooperation movement to begin throughout the length and breadth of India unless Dominion Home Rule is established by Jan. 1, 1930. It does not seem likely that any serious response will be made to the call for such radical action when the possibility of the enactment of the new Constitution is still so remote. The real problem which confronts the Viceroy is not to satisfy the more extreme sections of opinion, but to secure agreement between even the moderate Hindu Nationalists, the Muhammadans and the Indian princes upon any practical step forward at all, and to preserve law and order and peace during the process of discussion.

Welcome, Bremen!

AS THE new German steamship Bremen, presumably the speed queen of the Seven Seas, glided into New York Harbor yesterday after a record crossing of four days, seventeen hours and forty-two minutes, that is, eight hours and fifty-two minutes faster than the Mauretania's quickest speed, a new era in transatlantic passenger service dawned, for she undoubtedly will be the precursor of a new fleet of palatial, fast vessels, excelling in size, appointments and speed even the present luxurious transatlantic greyhounds. If the five-day vessel, as typified by the Bremen, of the North German Lloyd Line, is possible, there is every reason to believe that the four-day ship will follow. Indeed, even before the Bremen was well on her way westward on her first voyage the new owners of the United States Lines had announced plans for two ships to be faster than the German vessels and as large as any ship now afloat.

The Leviathans, Majestics and Berengarias of today will become the ships of the second line tomorrow with the advent of the new and faster vessels projected by other lines. The Bremen's sister ship, Europa, is to follow in a few months; the White Star Line has a 60,000-ton, 1000-foot ship, the Oceanic, under construction; the Cunard has plans for two vessels of similar dimensions, and the French Line also is planning a super-Ile de France.

The Bremen takes her place as the world's fastest commercial ship and as the fourth largest in gross tonnage, for, it now appears, her gross is 50,000 rather than the 45,000 tons announced during her construction. In design, both exterior and interior, she presents many novelties. With her five-day schedule, it is evidently only a matter of time before passengers may make what will amount, virtually, to a three-day crossing. With airplane deliveries of mail at either end it is obvious that passengers will be handled in this manner also, thus enabling travelers in a hurry to leave the ship almost a day before she reaches port, or to overtake her a day after she has sailed. Thus the week-end trip to Europe is about to become a fact.

Early New England's Spear-Carriers

SOCIALLY and historically it has been customary to place high value on the Pilgrims and the Puritans as the beginners of life in New England. Indeed, an almost breathless social prestige is enjoyed by those descended from Mayflower passengers. Since Bradford's History of Plymouth Plantation is the standard record of the times, Plymouth, especially, has been lifted into a position of almost autocratic superiority over the other settlements which is not strictly just, it is held, inasmuch as other men and women, at other places and in other years, made significant contributions to the beginnings of New England, and have been little sung for their pains.

It is well known that Bradford's History leaves gaps which are peopled only with the vaguest figures; other histories, too, have passed lightly over the period between the voyage of Gosnold in 1602 and the coming of the Puritans in 1628 and 1630, with little more than a reference to two or three of the chief explorers. While no one would wish to take from the Pilgrims at Plymouth, or the Puritans farther up the coast, one whit of the glamour and influence their record gives early New England, it will be of interest to many to know that Charles Knowles Bolton, librarian of the Boston Athenæum, has prepared a book filling in some of the chinks about other founders of New England too long unheralded, and their life before Endicott and Winthrop led the Puritans thither; a book which not only touches upon a new field in colonial history but pictures the life of humble fishermen, traders and planters, unglamorous, brave, diligent, who lived along the coast before the settlement of Boston. F. W. Faxon will publish the book in Boston in September.

Mr. Bolton's reputation as a research student of scholarly attainment and fair judgment is established; he is the kind of historian who "likes people to have first names in history." The book will not please everyone, but it will illumine everyone who reads it, be he Mayflower descendant or one merely filled with that very proper interest provoked by any contribution of fact concerning the great period with which it deals. It will be a source of curiosity and perhaps of displeasure to those who do not desire to see anything mar the tradition that in the Pilgrims and their history is bound up the only origin of New England history, with all those who came before or immediately after them entitled but to the meager applause given merely subordinate figures in a drama.

None, however, will deny the importance to students of early American history of the provision of anything and everything new in the way of evidence that can be authenticated concerning those, Mayflower Pilgrims or not, who contributed to the beginnings of democracy hitherto. It is of genuine benefit to school children that there should be available in the libraries such a list of early settlements, from Maine to Massachusetts Bay, as Mr. Bolton has painstakingly provided, in some instances adding information hitherto either sadly clouded in uncertainty and conjecture or not even guessed. It is not only important but amusing that the grandfather of the poet Byron, Capt. Richard Byron, should have come to New England in 1764 and made a set of water color drawings which have served now as models for pen and ink drawings by Mrs. Bolton as supplementary to the text, showing what certain parts of the New England coast country looked like before ever factories and wharves and towns and cities made outlines never dreamed of by the colonists. The author evidently experienced an acute pleasure in preparing the book; and a history, informal as this one is, that has given its author such obvious pleasure in the doing is very apt to give people pleasure, as well as learning, in the reading.

Lords of Parliament

THE present weakness of the British Labor Government in the House of Lords has called forth the suggestion that the number of Labor peers should be increased. Of late years the question of the reform of the Second Chamber has turned up for discussion with extreme regularity. The Parliament Act of 1911 was intended frankly only as a preliminary measure to the reconstitution of the House on an elective basis, but it proved merely the first wave of a tide that never came in. Since then various plans of reform have been drawn up, but they have all been found defective in some vital point. Conditions now, however, make action of some kind almost inevitable, because a government party that musters barely a score of members in a House that can on occasion number 700 is plainly handicapped unfairly, both in debating strength and in voting power.

The situation of the moment is not entirely unprecedented. Before today parties with a majority in the Commons have been faced with defeat in the Lords. The Tory Government of 1712 found itself unable to carry through the upper House the Peace of Utrecht, and had to resort to the creation of twelve peers whose votes could be relied upon. In 1832, Earl Grey, in a similar predicament over the Great Reform Bill, discovered that the threat to create new peers wholesale was sufficient to keep the hostile majority from voting on the critical occasion. So far as actual voting on important measures is concerned, Ramsay MacDonald would probably find a repetition of Lord Grey's policy effective enough, but it would not give to the Labor Party in the Lords the debating strength which is desirable in the Ministry of the Crown.

Yet many members of the Commons feel reluctant to leave the lower House for the upper, and others conscientiously object to the acceptance of hereditary dignities. The institution of life peerages, which are at present confined to certain judges, would at least meet one of these difficulties. It is an innovation which has long been advocated by a large body of British public opinion, and it would solve one part of the problem. On the other hand, Professor Pollard of London University has observed in a letter to The Times that the common opinion that only a peer can sit and vote in the House of Lords is a mistake. Sir Thomas More was never a peer, but he presided over the Lords for many years. If this precedent were followed, the constitutional difficulty might be solved without the creation of additional peers of any description whatever. The institution of a number of Lords of Parliament would be all that was necessary. This interesting suggestion has much to recommend it; it might meet the objections both to disqualification for the Commons and to the acceptance of hereditary dignities.

The Art of Sight-Seeing

A KEEN-EYED visitor to a great factory where thin, waferlike razor blades are turned out by the million, after watching the swift movement of an endless belt that carried the finished steel product to its proper destination, remarked to the guide: "Well, a good many of these blades must fall off the belt during the day and get lost in the sweeping."

"We don't lose a single blade," replied the guide. "When the factory closes at 5 o'clock, men with powerful magnets pass along the belt's route, and all the blades upon the floor are instantly attracted and cling to the magnets. In five minutes we recover hundreds of scattered blades."

There are scores of factories, easily accessible, and other interesting places where the investigating sight-seer may acquire equally worth-while information about the activities of men and women, facts not to be waylaid in books, but generally uncovered as a result of personal investigation, sometimes under expert guidance. Sight-seeing visitors to the Monitor office, friends hailing from all parts of the globe, probably learn more of the making of a newspaper in a brief half hour than if they spent a whole evening delving in the library.

Sight-seeing, whether in a buzzing factory or aboard an omnibus, is an American institution that deserves its popularity. No other nation does the thing so persistently, with such eager determination to "see" everything in a short time, and then to journey on to pastures new. Doubtless the dashing energy of a band of sight-seers "doing" Europe in sixty days has its humorous aspects, but it also gives striking proof of how provincial narrowness and smug ignorance have been crowded off the map of any modern man or woman who possesses a seeing eye and an active mind that wants to know. Travel continues to be the great educator, the master interpreter of the printed page, if only the traveler acquires the art of putting well-directed purpose into his quest. Then sight-seeing ceases to be a flitting succession of aimless excursions, but a rich experience in sympathy and understanding.

Editorial Notes

That giant bat, measuring fifteen feet across the wings, discovered in the Pacific by Gifford Pinchot, former Governor of Pennsylvania, can now take the place of the "sea serpent" that used to rear its head with periodic regularity—in newspaper columns—during uneventful days of summer.

"I wonder what the world's coming to," said Edward Sadler, a Cleveland (O.) court officer, commenting on the great reduction in police court cases during the last few years. That's easy: it's coming to appreciate prohibition.

With four companies projecting air lines to link Buenos Aires with North America, the name of Argentina's capital takes on a new appropriateness.

Boston's Own Water Music

THE moon was in that state of its development when it most resembles an over-pudgy and translucently ripe banana—an arresting fruit advertisement. Of course, if you consider bananas less poetic than pomegranates, because you associate the banana with corner fruit stands rather than with moons, and the pomegranate with fairy tales (you remember they often contained princesses), you won't like the comparison. Nevertheless, the moon did look like a novel sort of illuminated advertising sign, and—except for looking up at it now and again—that's all the moon has to do with this story.

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The story properly begins while the moon is waiting in nebulous suggestion of its nearing luminosity for the sun to sink with slow, magnificent dignity into the western horizon. In fact, the story begins at half-past seven of a summer evening.

For that is the hour when it is wisest for you to gather up your hired chair from one of the standing trucks on the Embankment Road (you pay a dime for this privilege) and settle yourself in what space the even-earlier settlers have left you, if you want to sit in the heart of the Esplanade Concert, the new water music with a distinctively Bostonian flavor. Parties are assembling—have already assembled—on the wide greensward that separates the promenade from the foot of Beacon Hill. Some have engaged chairs; others are seated picnic-fashion on the lawn; standees drift along the edges during the entire evening.

There are babies in prams, closely covered with mosquito netting; trios of men, large, substantial, serious; ebullient summer students; democracy thoroughly represented in its heights and depths. You find a spot just across the first bisecting cement walk, a few feet from the shell—a curious band stand surmounted by a fan-shaped wooden hood of ivory white. The nicest old lady in modish black sits beside you (she is reading "Peder Victorious" and faithfully wears her gloves). A few rows ahead, irregular rows hoed by self-chosen seats, a Negro youth in a slanting sailor studies a book of pictures.

* * *

In an unexpectedly short time (concert begins at eight) half of Boston's Symphony Orchestra, looking jaunty and informal in white flannel trousers and dark sack coats, file from some mysterious quarters outside, to their seats. These are oddly arranged: the strings bunched in the middle, the wood-winds arrayed against the back wall, and the brass and tympani placed like mischievous children where they will be least noticed. This arrangement is the correctly figured answer to the acoustical problem that first assailed the players: the brass would be heard and the strings could not, because of the peculiar reverberating qualities of the shell. The new arrangement is an improvement, and reinforcements to the structure have tempered the river wind to the shorn strings so that they now hold their own admirably.

Mr. Fiedler comes to the stand with a little less than symphonic formality, but is cordially greeted by his thousands of nonpaying guests. The popular symphony concert begins for an audience perfectly ordered and quiet. The young Negro in front of you still turns the pages of his book of pictures, but his head occasionally gives a sympathetic rhythmic jerk. The nicest old lady sits immobile throughout, her delicately etched face above a beaded collaret revealing nothing of her inward response to the music, light or heavy as it comes. A burly man, his neck bulging in an unaccustomed collar, looks steadfastly at the platform from under his low-drawn cap. He doesn't miss a bar of the "Tannhäuser" overture. The babes sleep happily in their prams and even those of the walkabout and talkabout age make very little noise.

The concert begins in daylight—the widespread portraiture of faces all about you. The regal sun sinks unperturbed, unattended by any pageantry of clouds, inscrutable, remote. The Technology buildings across the Charles River smudge to charcoal drawings against the opalescent sky. The dim round tanks of industry, the tall factory chimneys, ethereally plumed, the arched curves and strong, straight towers of West Boston Bridge, compose a picture of restful beauty. Now an airplane glides smoothly far above; a tiny bird wings its sure way.

* * *

It is the velvet hour of dusk—and serenity—an hour highly sensitized for music. Soon in the deepening crepuscular light a flame-colored backdrop appears behind the dusky buildings, and the windows and bricks of Beacon Hill catch and radiate its reflection. The concert progresses, with warm applause at the close of every number. Before the "Carmen" Fantasia is reached the four powerful black-hooded electric lamps on the upper edge of the shell are in full glow. They supply the indirect lighting for the musicians and emphasize the shell's rightful place in the center of the scene. The farther portrait-faces fade into the anonymity of dark.

Then the spangled shore line across the river gives a display on its own account. The solemn street lights break into animated sparkling. Motors make flat gold links in a rapidly sliding chain behind the shrubbery. Windows of variegated shapes and sizes blaze and shift their brightness in geometric design. Automatic signboards flash the decorative messages of commerce.

But to return to the music. Loud applause, an encore, intermission, have come and gone. We're off again, "Les Préludes" this time. And everybody likes it a lot, although its opening is nearly upset (for a few of us) by the pyrotechnical dashing of a speedboat up the river. The vibrant tale of a warm evening on the Basin is told in lights.

* * *

All this is free—the refreshing air from the river; the extensive cyclorama of water and sky and shore; the pleasant ministering of excellent music, excellently played, even the programs that go with it.

And if you leave a bit early and walk up the Esplanade, looking back at the receding prospect, you will perhaps notice the previously mentioned moon shining in solo, accompanied by her own symphony of stars. But below, a giant incandescent sea shell, emitting faint tones (mostly trumpet at that distance) and surrounded by 8000 extremely interested shadows, seems to present the more unusual nocturne.

M. L.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

THE Germans are nothing if not thorough. They like to go deeply into all they undertake and are so methodical that they try to make a science of everything. The latest instance of this is the new institute for tourist traffic research, which is soon to become a department of the Berlin University of Commerce, the work of which is, in fact, so far advanced that the archives and library will be ready for use this month. So much literature has already been received from interested quarters that a number of new clerks have had to be engaged to cope with the work of cataloguing and arranging. The city of Düsseldorf has presented to the institute the library of the academy formerly maintained by that city for hotel management and tourist traffic. This new institute will hold regular courses next winter for hotel management and economics and for tourist traffic, which will be supplemented by practical exercises later on. There are to be two special courses, one for hotel managers and the other for the clerks and employees of tourist and travel bureaus, the former dealing with "rational hotel management" in connection with the congress of the International Association of Hotel Proprietors, and the latter with the best methods of promoting tourist traffic in Germany and other countries. What advantageous results the new institute will show remain, of course, to be proved, but certainly the intentions are good and there is no lack of zeal.

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Friends and admirers of Bruno Walter have just founded a permanent fund in his name, the interest of which is to be devoted to the assistance of young and talented students of the Hochschule für Musik (the State Music Academy) whose means are insufficient for their training. For the first ten years the interest accruing from the "Bruno Walter Stiftung" is to be distributed according to the personal judgment of the famous conductor, and when that period has elapsed it will be in charge of the directorate of the Hochschule. Many prominent names figure in the honorary committee of this foundation, among them those of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Gustav Stresemann; State Secretary Dr. Weissmann; the Austrian Ambassador, Dr. Frank; Prof. Oscar Bie and several managers of the larger banks.

* * *

An unusual, but very practical course of instruction has been introduced in the higher schools of Halle on the Saale. Cookery is being taught to both boys and girls. At present it is an optional branch, but probably it will be made a regular part of the curriculum before long. Fancy dishes, of course, do not come into consideration, but good useful rules of plain cooking are explained theoretically and practically and made interesting. German schoolboys regularly make long hikes, living in tents and preparing their own meals, so the school authorities have come to the conclusion that boys as well as girls should learn something about proper cooking. The Halle youngsters, it is said, enjoy their original classes immensely, and the tasting of the self-prepared dishes is not the least pleasant part about it.

* * *

One of the loveliest spots in South Germany, Oberstdorf, hidden away among the Allgaeu Alps, will soon become a more frequented resort than many Berlin people who have hitherto loved it for its quiet will approve of. A suspended cable railway leading up to the summit of the Nebelhorn will be opened toward the end of July. The Nebelhorn, with an altitude of 2251 meters, is the highest mountain in that neighborhood and commands a glorious view of the surrounding mountains. It is stated that the entire length of the required cable is about 16,000 feet, which will make the Nebelhorn railway the longest suspended passenger railway in the world. The ascent will be accomplished in the comparatively short time of eighteen minutes and each car will contain twenty-five passengers.

* * *

Antonia Brico, the unusually talented young musician hailing from California, and the only woman conductor at the Hochschule für Musik, made her début a short while ago in the large concert hall of the Hochschule as symphonic conductor of that excellent orchestra. Her success was great and instantaneous. In Dvorak's "Heldenlied," symphonic composition, Op. 111, Miss Brico proved herself fully equal to the stupendous difficulties of the masterly composition, bringing out the beauties and stressing the heroic as few students, however gifted, could have done. Miss Brico, who was formerly a concert pianist and protégé of Sigismund Stojawski of New York, was awarded the Taussig Scholarship—$1600—for further study in Europe, and she has richly fulfilled expectations. After having been engaged to coach at Bayreuth last year she has now been appointed one of the coaches at the Municipal Opera, Berlin, for next season. One well-known music expert said of her conducting that she did it in a "straightforward, unwavering manner, bringing out all tempi most clearly and fully mastering the complicated organism of an orchestra, in fact, she had complete authority—a thing which women conductors do not always possess." Surely this is great praise for the young American.

* * *

Miss Mary S. Allen, head of the English policewomen's force, flew over from Croydon to be present at the international congress. Her neat, practical uniform has made a very favorable impression here, and of course she has not eluded the inevitable interviewer. Miss Allen, however, willingly gives information respecting her work in her own country and displays an excellent knowledge concerning that of some others. She knew, for instance, that Berlin had forty-eight policewomen, Dresden almost as many, and Baden-Baden a small, but effective force, and that the discipline among them all is exemplary. She adds that London has only two more than the German capital and England altogether 150 policewomen. "Like you, we need funds," she said with a smile. Miss Allen, who has frequently been in America, enjoys telling that her nickname is "the flying cop," because she travels by air whenever possible.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Plenty of Work for Spare Millions

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor of June 28 there appeared an article captioned "Frozen Endowments Furnish Facts for Millionaires to Ponder," and I was greatly impressed with the imposing array of figures denoting the tremendous amount of money given away by those classed as "millionaires."

In closing the article, the writer makes this significant statement, "The man with a few millions to give may ponder these figures and truly wonder where he shall turn to the best purpose. The field of giving is becoming overcrowded."

Today I am reading another article in the Monitor of July 1 stating that work on a highway in Pennsylvania had been given to 800 unemployed miners as a relief measure.

The outstanding feature of this bit of philanthropy is the comparatively small amount of money, namely $275,000, required to furnish 800 unemployed with work for the balance of the year or about five months.

Referring to the first article, figures indicate that for the last fifteen years $1,802,000,000 had been given away charitably. This would amount to about $120,000,000 yearly.

If $275,000 will make 800 men and their families jubilant and provide honest, much-needed work for them for some months, it would seem that, with the level-headed, clear-thinking men among us, it would not be a question what to do with a few millions of this vast surplus confronting the millionaires today, or that the field of giving was overcrowded.

C. A. COOK.

San Quentin, Calif.

Disarmament and World Peace

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The important interrelated questions of disarmament and world peace, emerging rather suddenly from a long sojourn in the realm of the theoretical, have become practical politics. They occupy the forefront of the political stage; they are "noticed" by press, pulpit and rostrum. They receive the critical, open-minded attention of the man in the street.

Failure to agree on the scaling down of armaments appropriations leads inevitably to their scaling up. An Anglo-American agreement on naval reduction is not only desirable in itself; it is the necessary prelude to international disarmament—to a wholesome sense of security and normal economic progress. JAMES MONTEITH ERSKINE.

London, S. W. 1, Eng.

What Kind Shall Be Substituted?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Those women who are organizing for "prohibition reform" say in their platform that they want to get rid of the Eighteenth Amendment and substitute some kind of legislation that will secure sobriety, but they do not say what. When you ask them, you find that they are hopelessly divided as to how to secure sobriety, and that none of them have anything constructive to propose which has not already been tried and failed.

They may mean well, but they are simply a cat's-paw of the wet interests. ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Dorchester, Mass.